

**INVENTORY  
OF  
MONUMENTS AND SITES  
OF  
NATIONAL IMPORTANCE**

**(VOL. I, PART 3)**



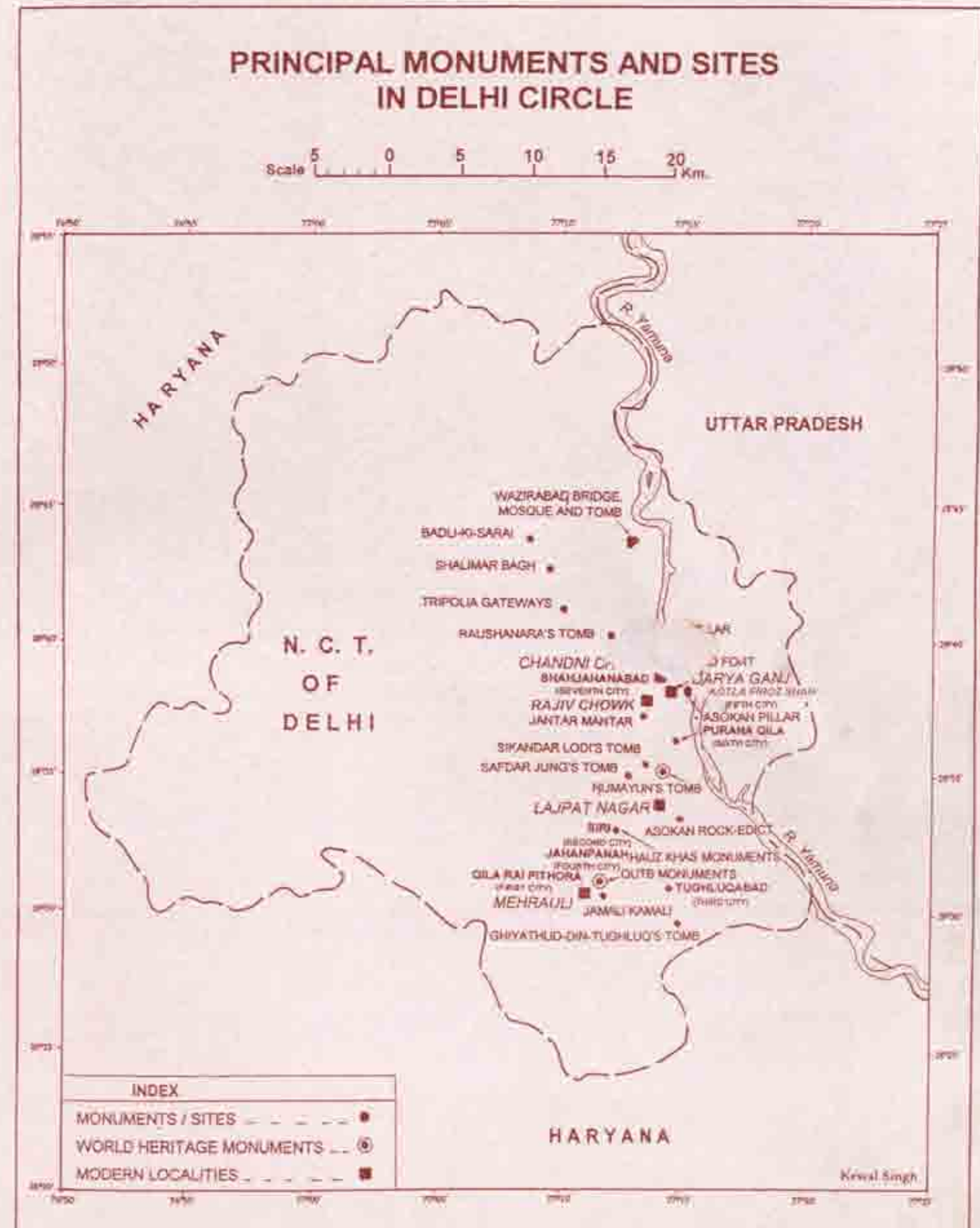
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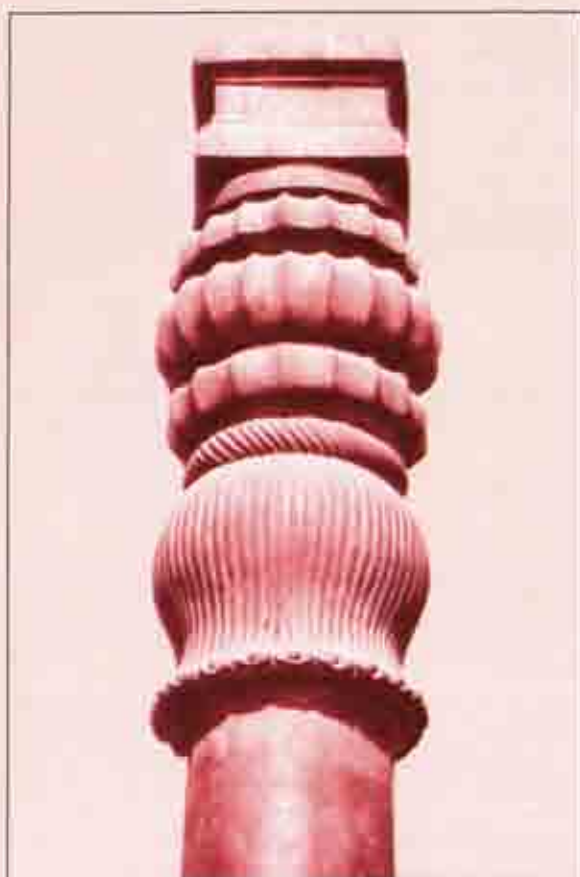


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**01 TO 154**



*Capital of iron pillar, Mehrauli*



*Qutb Minar, Mehrauli*





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**JAGAT PATI JOSHI**

**KRISHNA DEVA**

**R. C. AGRAWAL**

**P. K. TRIVEDI**

**D.V. SHARMA**

**ASSISTED BY**

**INDU PRAKASH**

**A. A. HASHMI**

**RAJENDRA YADAV**



सत्यमेव जयते

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## PREFACE

It was proposed that during the 50<sup>th</sup> year of Independence of India, an Inventory of Monuments and Sites of National Importance under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) be prepared and published. ASI has a list of the centrally protected monuments and sites. It was felt that it would be better to have an inventory with some details of monuments and sites along with their plans and photographs so that it could cater to the needs of the heritage administrators, scholars and tourists. Since the collection of data in the desired format with latest illustrations have been taking considerable time due to the distance, inaccessible location of the monuments/sites and prevailing conditions in the area, it has been decided to bring out the Inventory in seven volumes in different parts. As this volume was in press, three more Circles, i.e., Dehradun, Ranchi and Raipur have been created and accordingly three more parts have now been added. Vol. I, Part 1 Srinagar Circle and Vol. I, Part 2 Chandigarh Circle have already been published, Vol. I, Part 3 is Delhi Circle, which is placed before the readers. The other volumes proposed are as below:

Vol. II	Part 1	Jaipur Circle
	Part 2	Vadodara Circle
Vol. III	Part 1	Agra Circle
	Part 2	Dehradun Circle
	Part 3	Lucknow Circle
Vol. IV	Part 1	Patna Circle
	Part 2	Ranchi Circle
	Part 3	Kolkata Circle
	Part 4	Bhubaneswar Circle
	Part 5	Raipur Circle
	Part 6	Guwahati Circle
Vol. V	Part 1	Bhopal Circle
	Part 2	Aurangabad Circle
	Part 3	Goa Mini Circle
Vol. VI	Part 1	Dharwar Circle
	Part 2	Bangalore Circle
Vol. VII	Part 1	Hyderabad Circle
	Part 2	Chennai Circle
	Part 3	Thrissur Circle

Since the compilation involved collection of data and editing of the material, a committee for the preparation of the Inventory was set up under the chairmanship of Shri Jagat Pati Joshi, former Director General of ASI and late Krishna Deva, former Director, ASI as the advisor of the project. Dr. R.C. Agrawal, the then Director, co-ordinated the project and Dr. P.K. Trivedi as a



member of the committee rendered valuable help. Shri D.V. Sharma, the then Superintending Archaeologist, Delhi Circle collected all the basic data regarding the monuments/sites in the Circle and sent it along with illustrations. His successors, Sarvashri P.B.S. Sengar and A.K. Sinha also rendered valuable help in finalization of the manuscript.

In the preparation of the Inventory, valuable assistance was received from Sarvashri Daljeet Singh, Bhuwan Vikram, C. Kumaran, M.K. Batra, Chandra Bhan, R.K. Sachdeva, L.S. Mamani and Kewal Singh in checking the co-ordinates of the monuments/sites and compiling the data and preparing the map. Besides, Capt. P.R. Prasad, the then Officer-in-charge, Electronic Data Processing Unit of the ASI provided all support and Ms. Anjali Negi and Mamta Rawat handled the computer. All of them deserve my thanks.

The project has received part financial assistance from the Secretariat for Commemoration of 50<sup>th</sup> year of India's Independence, Government of India, which is gratefully acknowledged. I thank Dr. Amarendra Nath, Director, Drs. B.R. Mani and Arundhati Banerji, Superintending Archaeologists, Shri Hoshier Singh, Production Officer and Dr. Piyush Bhatt, Assistant Archaeologist of the Publication Section of the ASI for seeing it through the press.

This part of the Inventory is published with fond remembrances to the late Ajai Shankar, former Director General, ASI, who initiated the project, late Krishna Deva, former Director, ASI, for his most valuable editorial support and some of the monuments which have remained so far undated are now dated by late Z.A. Desai, former Director, Arabic and Persian Epigraphy, ASI, who passed away while this part of the volume was in the press.

NEW DELHI  
31<sup>st</sup> July, 2003

GAURI CHATTERJI  
DIRECTOR GENERAL

## INTRODUCTION

Delhi is situated on a roughly triangular area in the plains of Yamuna and has picturesque outcrops of the Aravalli Ridge spread out as an arc in its western sector. The area of the Ridge has oldest geological formations which conditioned the natural environment of Early Man, as reflected in his earliest stone tools. The Yamuna having several palaeo-channels, fostered many ancient cultures. Thus the past of Delhi is no longer confined to the Seven Cities (Eighth being present Delhi) but is pushed back to several millennia as evidenced by the artifacts of Early Stone Age on the Ridge<sup>1</sup>.

After a gap of many thousand years, in the second millennium B.C., the area witnessed settled pattern of life and agriculture as revealed by the Late Harappan remains at Mandoli and Bhorgarh.

Few cities in India could claim the long continuity and status that Delhi has enjoyed through the ages. At the site of Purana Qila lay perhaps Indraprastha, the capital of the Pandavas, heroes of the *Mahabharata*. The Painted Grey Ware, associated by some scholars with the age of the *Mahabharata* war, is available in and around Delhi. Continuous occupations from the pre-Mauryan to Early Mughal period (*circa* fifth century B.C. to the sixteenth century A.D.) have been revealed in the excavations at Purana Qila<sup>2</sup>.

A glorious chapter to Delhi's history was added with the discovery of an inscription of the Maurya emperor Asoka (273-36 B.C.) engraved on a rock of Aravalli outcrop, near Srinivasपुरi.

About the eighth century A.D., there existed at the site of the Sultan Ghari's tomb (8 km west of the Qutb Minar) a large temple erected probably by some feudatory of the Pratiharas. In any case, the Tomar Rajputs established themselves in the hills south of Delhi by the tenth century A.D.

The first medieval city of Delhi, believed to have been founded by the Tomars, was called Dhilli or Dhillika, although among the known records the name Dhillika occurs for the first time in the inscription of A.D. 1170 from Bijolia, District Bhilwara which mentions the capture of Delhi by the Chahamanas. The Palam Baoli inscription of A.D. 1276, written in the reign of Ghiyasud-Din Balban, also calls the town Dhilli and the country in which it lies as Hariyanaka. Another inscription dated in A.D. 1328 in the reign of Muhammad Tughluq (A.D. 1324-51), now in the Red Fort Museum, also refers to the city of Dhillika in the Hariyana-country. A less-known inscription dated in A.D. 1326, found in Ladnu in District Didwana, also mentions the city of Dhilli in Haritana-country.

Another name, Yoginipura, occurs as an alternative of Dhilli in the Palam Baoli inscription, which also mentions the village of Palamba, obviously the modern Palam. Both Dhilli and Yoginipura occur frequently in the Jaina *Puttavalis*. A king by the name of Madanapala is mentioned as ruling over Dhilli or Yoginipura in *Samvat* 1223 (A.D. 1166). Since

<sup>1</sup>A.K. Sharma, *Prehistoric Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (New Delhi 1993).

<sup>2</sup>Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (New Delhi 1964).



the words *Madana* and *Ananga* are synonymous in Sanskrit, there is likelihood that the king under reference may be Anangpal, the date given being a mistake. The Jaina literary tradition gains some support from the fact that Delhi was obviously also an important Jaina centre in medieval days, as evidenced by several Jaina sculptures which are found re-used in the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque. The name Yoginipura is believed to owe its origin to a temple of *yoginis* (female semi-divine beings), which exists no longer but the memory of which is preserved in the present Jogamaya temple near Mehrauli, which itself is derivable from 'Mihirapuri', and suggests that a Sun temple may have also existed here.

Tomars were supplanted by the Chauhan (Chahamana) Rajputs. Several temples, Hindu and Jaina, were erected during the Rajput rule. The Chauhan ruler, Prithviraja was defeated by the Muslims towards the close of the twelfth century A.D., and Delhi thus became the capital, initially of the Pathan Sultans and from A.D. 1526 onwards of the Mughals. During the British period, when the country came under a unified control, the capital was at Kolkata, but it was shifted in A.D. 1911 to Delhi, which continues to be the capital of India.

With such a variegated history, it is not surprising that Delhi should abound in relics and remains of its long chequered past in the form of excavated artifacts as well as monumental remains. It is the mosques, tombs and citadels of the Pathans and the Mughals that constitute the main monumental remains of Delhi. This metropolis has, at present, several exquisite buildings and monuments, e.g., Kotla Feroz Shah with the Asokan Pillar, Jama Masjid, Safdarjung Tomb, Red Fort, Humayun's Tomb and Qutb Minar, the last two being monuments on the World Heritage List. The excavated artifacts, medieval materials, Bahadurshah Zafar's Gallery, arms and armour of the British periods and relics of Swatantrata Sangram are exhibited in Museums at Purana Qila and Lal Qila respectively.

The total number of monuments of National Importance in the National Capital Territory of Delhi under the administrative control of Delhi Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India, as entered into the original list, are 163. Out of this, twelve monuments are not included presently in this inventory as due to rapid urbanization these have lost their antiquarian value and are under the process of deprotection proceedings. In the year 2002, four new protections were notified which include remaining parts of Lal Qila, Salimgarh Fort, City wall of Shahjahanabad and Mazar of Shaikh Muhammad Ibrahim Zauq. They now appear in the supplement.

Since Delhi has two airports, numerous railway stations/bus terminals, the respective entry in the Inventory is made as Delhi to avoid any confusion. The desirous visitor may choose the airport terminal (I.G. Airport Terminal I or II), nearest railway station (Delhi, New Delhi, Hazrat Nizamuddin, Delhi Cantt. or Sarai Rohilla), interstate bus terminals (Kashmiri Gate, Anand Vihar or Sarai Kale Khan) as per his/her convenience after making local enquiry and consulting the map.

The name of the monument/site has been given as per the notification and the same spellings have been maintained in it. However, for easy access the name of new locality has been also given along with the old one.

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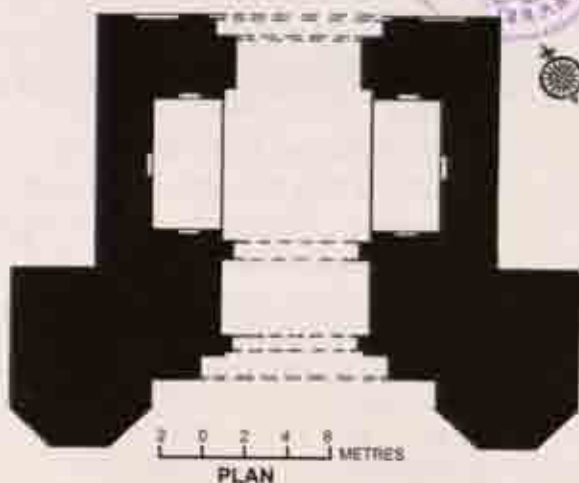
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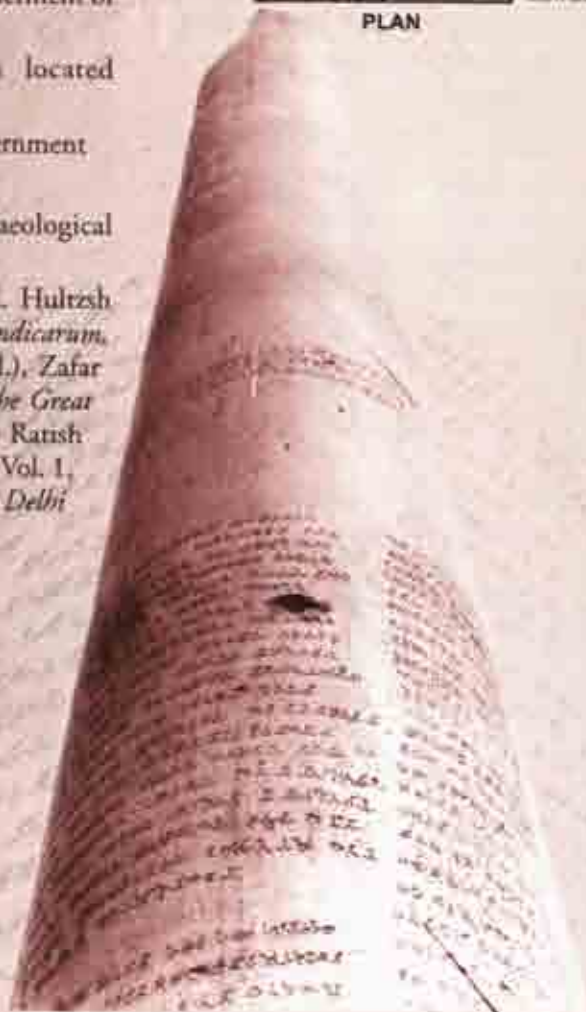
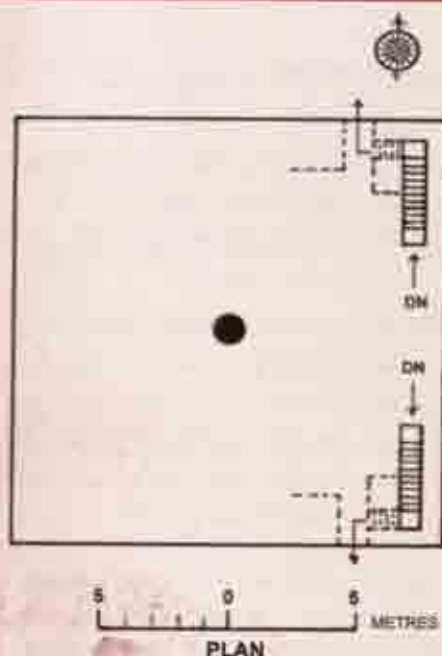


1. **DISTRICT** : Central Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Ajmeri Gate)  
(Lat. 28° 38' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 6535-Edu.,  
dated 13.09.1927
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Located in the southwestern side of Shahjahanabad, dating from the Mughal period, it was a site of fierce battle during the First War of Indian Independence in 1857. It is one of the five gates of Shahjahanabad which have survived out of original fourteen gates.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains between river Yamuna and Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. I, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





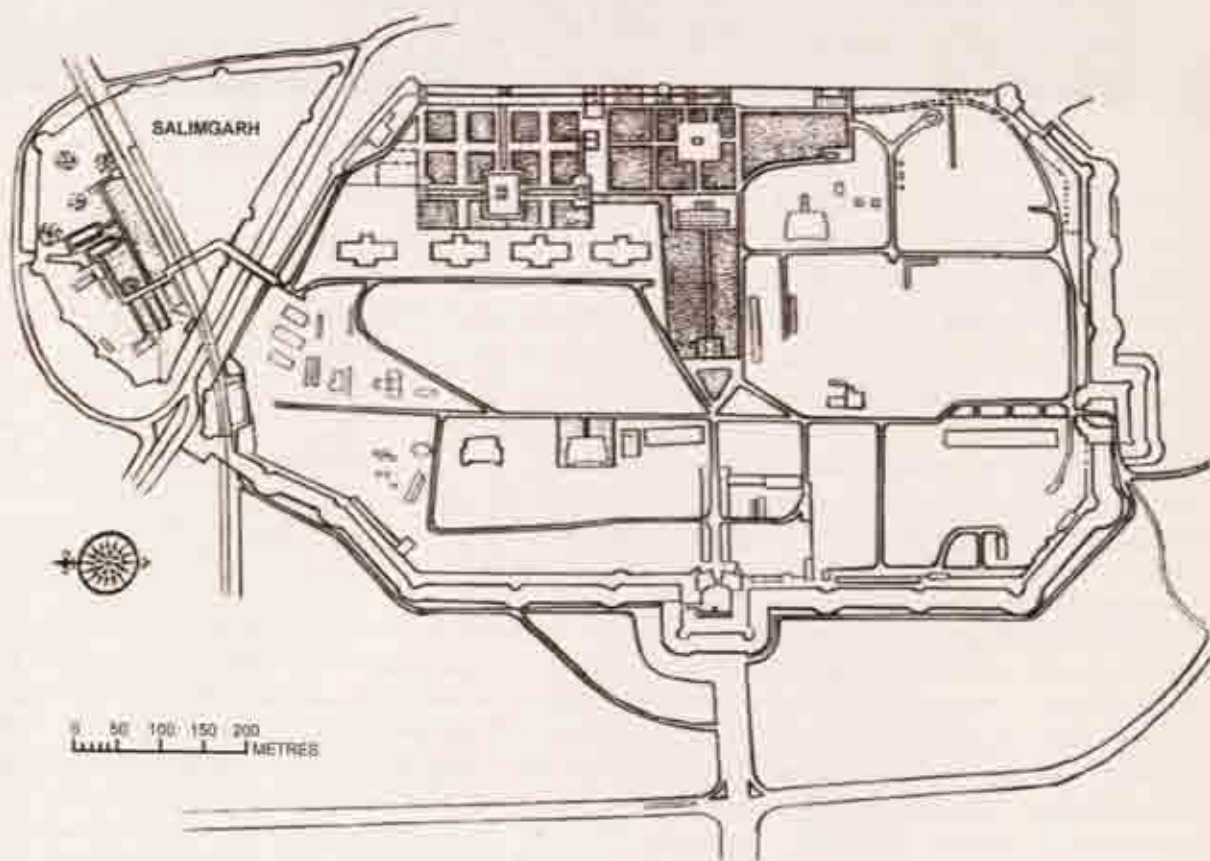
1. **DISTRICT :** Central Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION :** Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY :** Delhi (Kotla Firoz Shah)  
(Lat. 28° 38' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** PN, 849 dated 09.12.1909
4. **APPROACH :** AIRPORT : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION :** Delhi; **BUS STATION :** Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** The pillar is a sandstone monolith 12.98 m in height, with characteristic Mauryan polish. Sultan Firuz Shah brought it from Topra in Ambala District and fixed it on the pyramidal structure at Kotla Firuz Shah. Originally it appears to have been enclosed within railings. This pillar is inscribed with the Asokan Pillar-Edicts No. I to VII which are nearly complete. These edicts were the first to be deciphered in 1837 by James Prinsep yielding the key to the decipherment of the Brahmi script.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is located west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) E. Hultzsh (ed.), *Inscriptions of Asoka, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. I (reprint, Delhi 1991); (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, Delhi 1982).



## DELHI FORT OR LAL QILA : NAUBAT KHANA, DIWAN-I-AM, MUMTAZ MAHAL, RANG MAHAL, BAITHAK, MUSAMAM BURJ, DIWAN-I-KHAS, MOTI MASJID, SAWAN, BHADON, SHAH BURJ, HAMAM WITH ALL THE SURROUNDINGS INCLUDING THE GARDENS, PATHS, TERRACES & WATER - COURSES (LAL QILA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Central Delhi; **TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Lal Qila) (Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 1268-Edu., dated 13.02.1913
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : After transferring his capital to Delhi from Agra in 1638, Shah Jahan commenced the construction of Shahjahanabad, and a little later, on the 16 April, 1639, he also laid the foundation of his citadel, Lal-Qila or Red Fort. It was completed after nine years in April 1648. The entire fort is said to have cost about one crore of rupees, half of it on the palaces. The Red Fort, so called because of the red colour of the stone largely used in it, is octagonal on plan, with two longer sides on the east and west. On the north the fort is connected by a bridge with Salimgarh. The bridge built by Jahangir to connect the Salimgarh with the main land was demolished by British to make way for the present railway bridge. Salimgarh, originally protected by nineteen bastions was built by Islam Shah Sur (A.D. 1545 - 1554) also known as Salim Shah Sur of the Sur dynasty. It stood on an island close to a west bank of Yamuna. Recent excavations have proved that it was an ancient site yielding Painted Grey Ware, a pottery associated with sites mentioned in *Mahabharata*. Salimgarh served purpose of State prison where Murad Buksh and Suleman Shikoh were kept by Aurangzeb. In A.D. 1756 Shah Alam was also imprisoned here after being blinded. The barracks were used by British for keeping in detention the war heroes Shah Nawaz Khan, Prem Kumar Sahgal and Guru Baksh Dhillon, heroes of Indian National Army. It measures about 900 m by 550 m, with its rampart walls covering a perimeter of 2.41 km and rising to a height of 33.5 m on the town side and 18 m along the river. Outside the ramparts runs a moat, originally connected with the river. The palaces lie along the eastern side of the fort, while two imposing three-storeyed main gateways flanked by semi-octagonal towers and consisting of several apartments are located in the centre of the western and southern sides and are known as the Lahori and Delhi Gates respectively. On the outside, the Delhi Gate is flanked by the statues of two elephants renewed in 1903 by Lord Curzon in place of the ones which had been demolished long ago by Aurangzeb. The main entrance to the fort lies through the Lahori Gate and the palaces are reached through a roofed passage, flanked by arcaded apartments called Chhatta Chowk and now used as shops. The other portions were originally occupied by the residences of the courtiers and the retinue. Both the gates were provided later by barbicans by Aurangzeb. The master-builders of the Red Fort were Hamid and Ahmad while the construction was supervised by superior officers. Most of the buildings in the fort were once occupied by the British army and bear scars of vandalistic acts inflicted on them. Quite a number of the structures were in bad state and were removed after the First War of Independence, 1857.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





03(1a) Site plan of Lal Qila

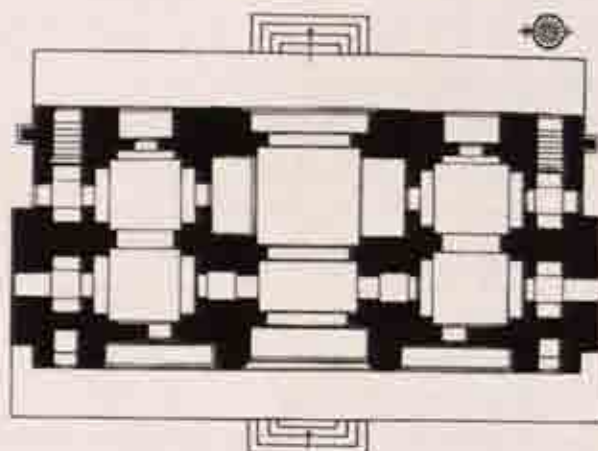


03(1b) Close view of  
Diwan-i-Khas, Lal Qila



## 03(2) DELHI FORT OR LAL QILA : NAUBAT KHANA

1. **DISTRICT** : Central Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Lal Qila) (Lat. 28° 29' N;  
Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 1268-Edu.,  
dated 13.02.1913.
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY  
STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Naubat or Naqqar-  
Khana (drum house) stands at the entrance of the  
palace area, and was used for playing drums five  
times a day at propitious hours. It was also called  
Hathipol, as visitors dismounted from their elephants here. Faced  
with red stone, it is a large three-storeyed building, rectangular on  
plan. Carved designs on its red stone walls appear to have been  
originally painted with gold, while the interior was painted in other  
colours. Several layers of these paintings can be traced even now in  
the entrance-chamber. The later Mughal kings Jahandar Shah  
(A.D. 1712-13) and Farrukhsiyar (A.D. 1713-19) are said to have  
been murdered in the Naubat-Khana. The War Memorial Museum  
is now housed in its upper storey.



PLAN

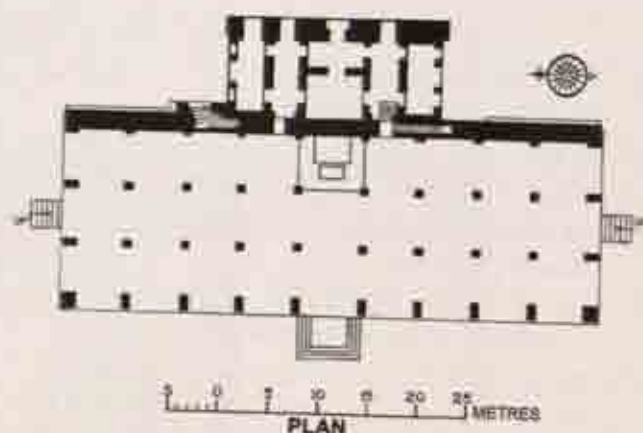
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the west  
bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et*

*al*(ed.), *Zafar Hasan's  
Monuments of Delhi, Lasting  
Splendour of the Great  
Mughals and Others* (reprint,  
New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish  
Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The  
Built Heritage: A Listing*,  
Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi  
1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma,  
*Delhi and its Neighbourhood*  
(reprint, New Delhi 1982).



# 03(3) DELHI FORT OR LAL QILA : DIWAN-I-AM

1. DISTRICT : Central Delhi  
TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION : Daryaganj
2. LOCALITY : Delhi (Lal Qila)  
(Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. NOTIFICATION NO. : DL. 1268-Edu.,  
dated 13.02.1913
4. APPROACH : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi



**BRIEF HISTORY:** The Diwan-i-Am ('hall of public audience') is the next building reached by the visitors. Originally it had a courtyard on its front. The hall proper, three bays in depth, originally ornamented with gilded stucco work and hung with heavy curtains, is raised on arches springing from pillars and has an impressive façade of nine openings of engrailed arches. At its back stands a marble canopy or baldachin, covered by its 'Bengal' roof, under which stood the emperor's throne. The emperor received the general public here and heard their complaints. A marble dais, inlaid with precious stones, stands below the throne and was used by the prime minister for receiving the complaints and petitions. At the back of the canopy the wall is faced with beautiful panels inlaid with multicoloured stones, representing flowers and birds. These panels are said to have been executed by Austin de Bordeaux, Florentine jeweller. In the central panel on the top is shown the Greek god Orpheus with his lute. The panels were much damaged and at one time removed to the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, but were restored in 1903 at the instance of Lord Curzon.

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 6. TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES        | : It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna,   |
| 7. OWNERSHIP                     | : Government  |
| 8. IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?    | : No  |
| 9. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL        | : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi   |
| 10. PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY | : (1) J.A. Page <i>et al</i> (ed.), <i>Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi</i> ,<br><i>Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others</i> (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda <i>et al</i> (ed.), |

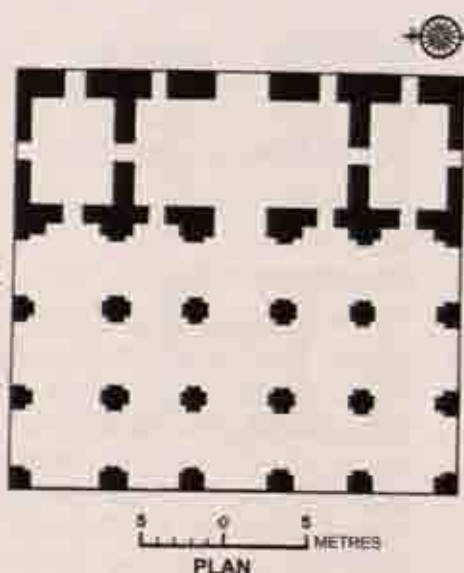
*Delhi The Built Heritage - A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





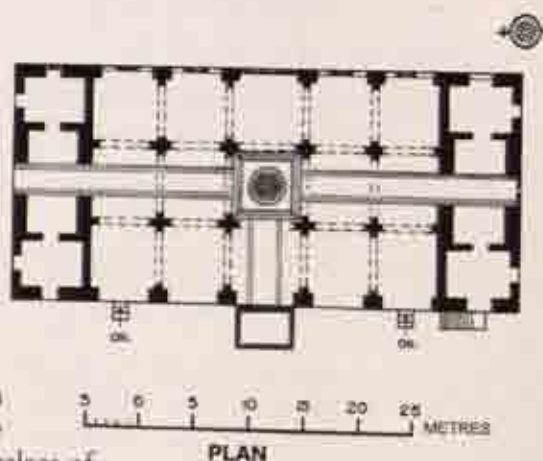
## 03(4) DELHI FORT OR LAL QILA : MUMTAZ MAHAL

1. **DISTRICT** : Central Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Lal Qila) (Lat. 28°29' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 1268-Edu., dated 13.02.1913
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : There existed originally six main palaces along the river front, with the Nahr-i-Bihisht ('stream of paradise') flowing through them. One of these to the north of the Mumtaz-Mahal, called Chhoti Baihak, has disappeared. The Mumtaz-Mahal is at the southern end of the extant row of palaces. Built with marble in its lower half of walls and pillars, it consists of six apartments divided by arched piers, and originally painted on the interior. It formed part of the imperial seraglio. The Red Fort Museum, consisting largely of exhibits of the Mughal period, is now housed inside it.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



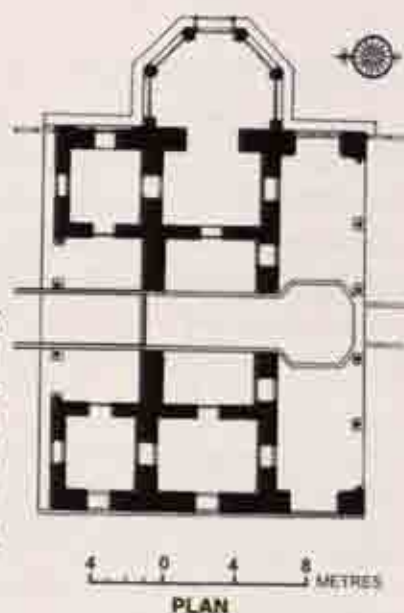


1. **DISTRICT** : Central Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Lal Qila)  
(Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 1268-Edu.,  
dated 13.02.1913
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Rang-Mahal, resting on a basement, consists of a large hall, originally painted on the interior, from which it derives its name, meaning the 'palace of colour'. Divided into six apartments by engrailed arches set on piers, the two apartments on its northern and southern ends contain marble dados. Over the walls and ceilings of these apartments are embedded tiny pieces of mirror, which reflect a burning match or other light and create thus a picturesque effect. These apartments are known as Shish-Mahal ('house of mirrors'). The building was part of the imperial seraglio. Through its centre along its length flowed the channel known as Nahr-i-Bihisht. In its centre is a marble basin, which is said to have been provided originally with an ivory fountain.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monument of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



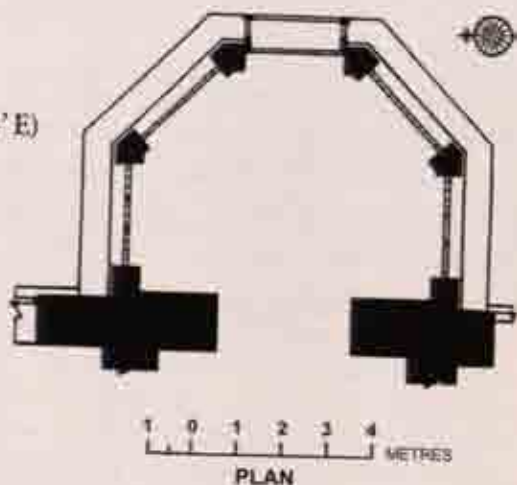
## 03(6) DELHI FORT OR LAL QILA : KHAS MAHAL

1. **DISTRICT** : Central Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Lal Qila) (Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 1268-Edu., dated 13.02.1913
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Khas-Mahal ('private palace') consists of three parts. The set of three rooms facing the Diwan-i-Khas is called Tasbih-Khana ('chamber for telling beads') and was used for private worship by the emperor. The three rooms behind it are known as Khwabgah ('sleeping chamber'). To its south a long hall with its painted walls and ceiling and a perforated screen on the west, is known either as Tosh-Khana ('robe chamber') or Baithak ('sitting room'). There exists a beautiful marble screen at the northern end of these rooms carved with a 'Scale of Justice' suspended over a crescent surrounded with stars and clouds. Below this and other palaces were organised animal-fights, such as between lions and elephants, which could be viewed by the emperor and royal ladies from these palaces.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi. Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, and INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



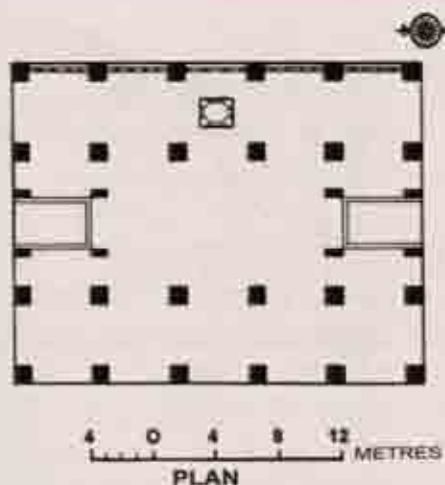


1. DISTRICT : Central Delhi  
TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION : Daryaganj
2. LOCALITY : Delhi (Lal Qila) (Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. NOTIFICATION NO. : 1268-Edu., dated 13.02.1913
4. APPROACH : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi; BUS STATION : Delhi
5. BRIEF HISTORY : Adjoining the eastern wall of the Khwabgah is a semi-octagonal tower, called Musamman-Burj ('octagonal tower'), where the emperor appeared every morning before his subjects, the ceremony being known as *darshan*. A balcony projecting from the central side of the Musamman-Burj was constructed in A.H. 1223 (A.D. 1808-09) by Akbar II (A.D. 1806-37), as stated in an inscription over its arches. It was from this balcony that King George V and Queen Mary appeared before the public in A. D. 1911.
6. TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES : It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. OWNERSHIP : Government
8. IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE? : No
9. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL :  
Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





1. DISTRICT : Central Delhi  
TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION : Daryaganj
2. LOCALITY : Delhi (Lal Qila)  
(Lat. 28°29' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. NOTIFICATION NO. : DL, 1268-Edu.,  
dated 13.02.1913
4. APPROACH : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi



**BRIEF HISTORY** : The Diwan-i-Khas ('Hall of private audience') with openings of engrailed arches on its sides consists

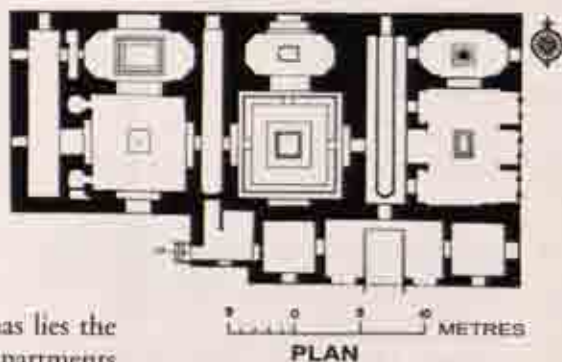
of a rectangular central chamber surrounded by aisles of arches rising from piers. The lower parts of the piers are inlaid with floral designs, while the upper portions are gilded and painted. The present wooden ceiling of the hall was painted in A. D. 1911. The four corners of its roof are surmounted by pillared *chhatris*. Over the marble pedestal in its centre stood the famous Peacock Throne which was removed in A. D. 1739 by Nadir Shah. Through the centre of the hall flowed the Nahr-i-Bihisht. Over the corner-arches of the northern and southern walls below the cornice is inscribed the famous verse of Amir Khusraw exclaiming 'If there be a paradise on the earth, it is this, it is this, it is this'. The hall was used by the emperor for giving private audience to the select courtiers and visitors. Originally there existed on the west of the Diwan-i-Khas two enclosures, one for the nobles and the other for those who were not of a very high rank. These enclosures were removed after the 'Mutiny'. During the 'Mutiny', Bahadur Shah II held court in the Diwan-i-Khas.

6. TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES : It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. OWNERSHIP : Government
8. IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE? : No
9. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



## 03(9) DELHI FORT OR LAL QILA : HAMMAM

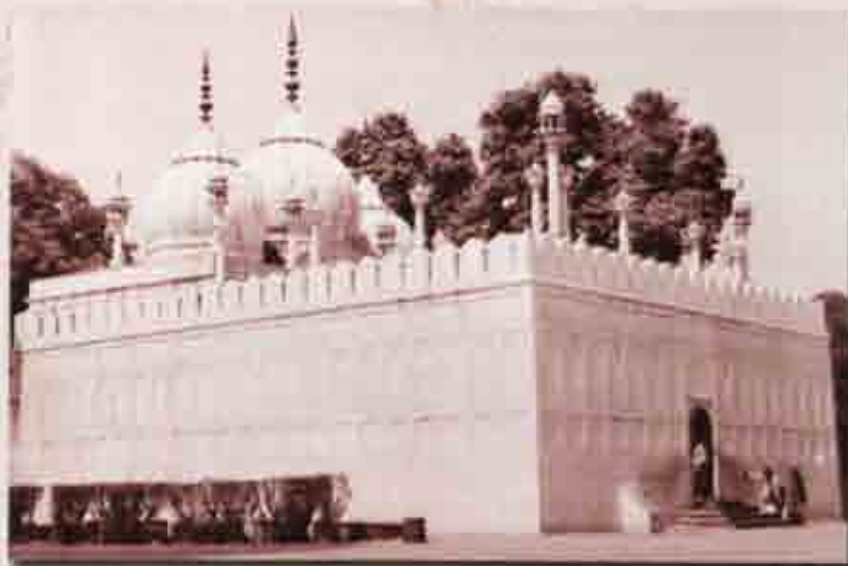
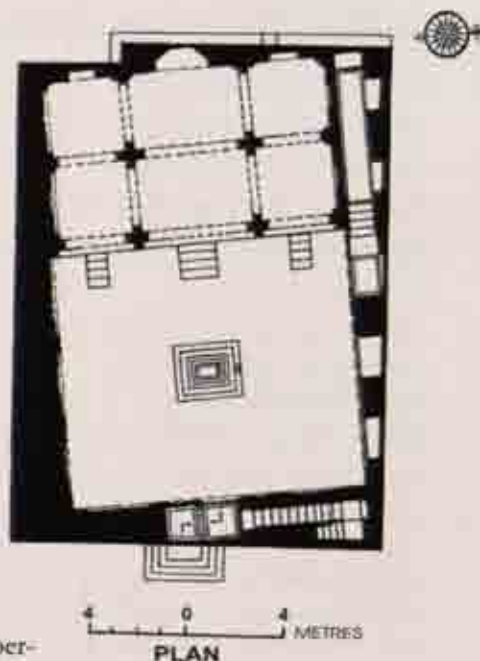
1. **DISTRICT** : Central Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Lal Qila)  
(Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 1268-Edu.,  
dated 13.02.1913
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : On the north of the Diwan-i-Khas lies the bathroom set or Hammam, consisting of three apartments separated by corridors. The floors and dados of these apartments are built with marble, inlaid with floral patterns of multicoloured stones. The two rooms on either side of the present entrance were used, it is believed, by the royal children for their bath. The eastern apartment, with three fountain basins, one of which is reputed to have emitted rose-water, was used mainly as the dressing room. There is a basin in the middle of the central room. The western apartment was used for hot or vapour bath, the heating arrangement being fixed in its western wall.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi. Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





## 03(10) DELHI FORT OR LAL QILA : MOTI MASJID

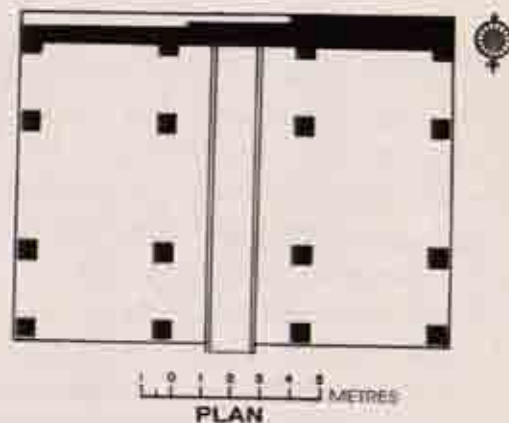
1. **DISTRICT :** Central Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION :** Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY :** Delhi (Lal Qila)  
(Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** DL. 1268-Edu.,  
dated 13.02.1913
4. **APPROACH :** AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION :** Delhi  
**BUS STATION :** Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** To the west of the Hammam lies a small mosque, called the Moti Masjid ('pearl mosque'), built by Aurangzeb for his personal use. The prayer-hall of the mosque is inlaid with outlines of *musallas* (small carpets for prayers) in black marble, and it stands at a higher level than the courtyard. The hall is surmounted by three bulbous domes, originally copper-plated, which appear to be constricted at the neck. The eastern door is provided with copper-plated leaves. The mosque was also used by the ladies of the seraglio.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





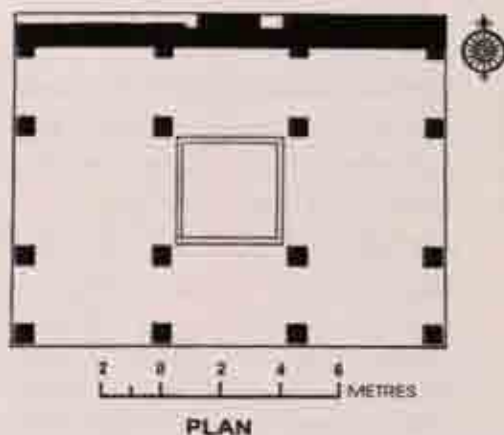
## 03(11) DELHI FORT OR LAL QILA : SAWAN

1. **DISTRICT :** Central Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION :** Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY :** Delhi (Lal Qila)  
(Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** DL, 1268-Edu.,  
Dated 13.02.1913
4. **APPROACH :** AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION :** Delhi  
**BUS STATION :** Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** Two other marble pavilions in the centre of the northern and southern sides of the garden are known as Sawan and Bhadon, two principal months of the rainy season. The northern one is provided with a tank with niches for candles in its sides, so that the water cascading over them would create a picturesque effect. In the centre of the garden is a large tank with a red stone pavilion in its middle, originally connected by a causeway with the garden. It is known as Zafar-Mahal, after the *nom de plume* of Bahadur Shah II, by whom it was built, in about A. D. 1842.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES :** It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP :** Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL :** Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY :** (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. I, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



## 03(12) DELHI FORT OR LAL QILA : BHADON

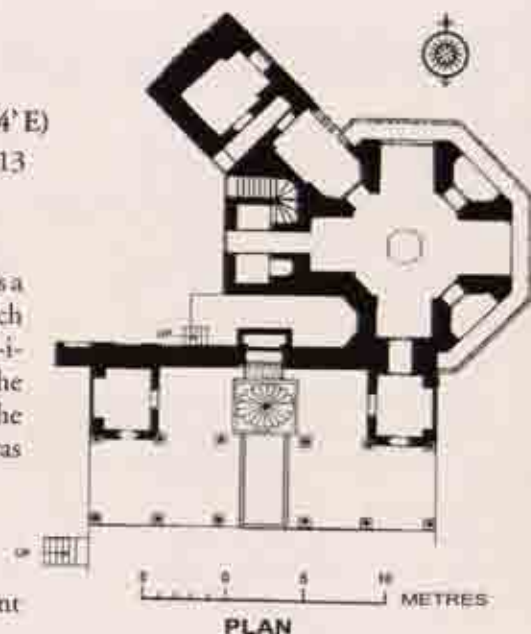
1. **DISTRICT :** Central Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION :** Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY :** Delhi (Lal Qila)  
(Lat. 28°29' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** DL, 1268-Edu.,  
dated 13.02.1913
4. **APPROACH :** AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION :** Delhi  
**BUS STATION :** Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** Two other marble pavilions in the centre of the northern and southern sides of the garden are known as Sawan and Bhadon, two principal months of the rainy season. The northern one is provided with a tank with niches for candles in its sides, so that the water cascading over them would create a picturesque effect. In the centre of the garden is a large tank with a red stone pavilion in its middle, originally connected by a causeway with the garden. It is known as Zafar-Mahal, after the *nom de plume* of Bahadur Shah II, by whom it was built, in about A. D. 1842.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Living*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





## 03(13) DELHI FORT OR LAL QILA : SHAH BURJ

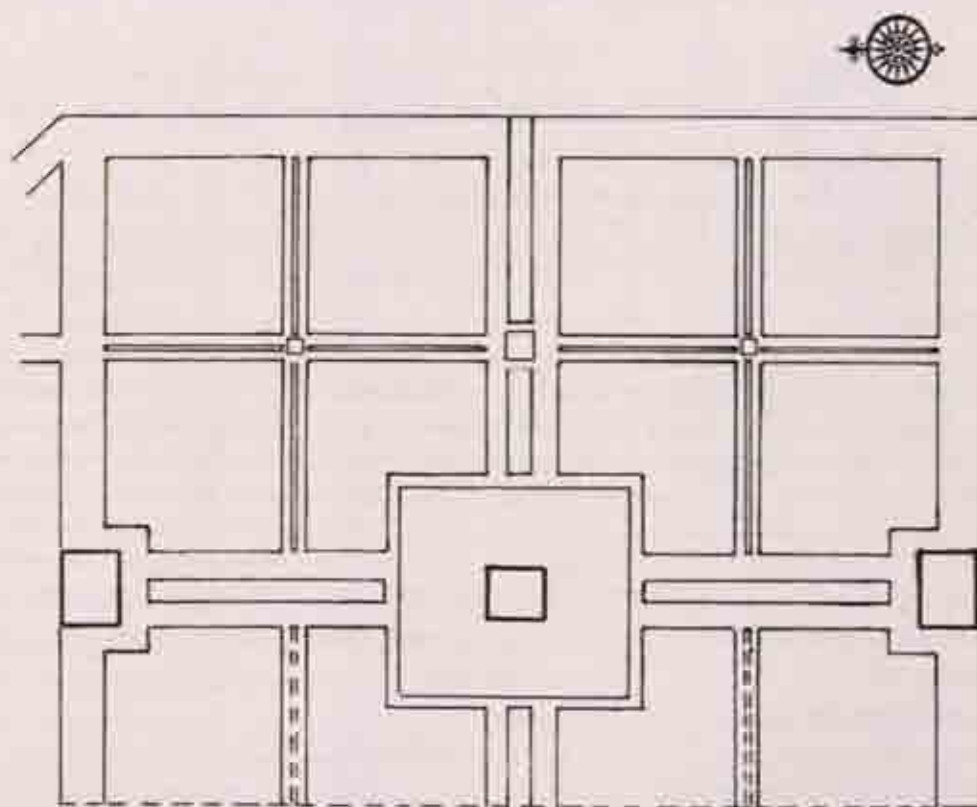
1. **DISTRICT** : Central Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Lal Qila) (Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 1268-Edu., dated 13.02.1913
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : At the northeast corner of the garden is a tower, called Shah-Burj, now domless, which suffered much during the 'mutiny'. The water for feeding the Nahr-i-Bihisht was apparently lifted up to the Shah Burj from the river and then carried by channels to the various places. The present pavilion adjoining the tower on the south was perhaps built during Aurangzeb's reign.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





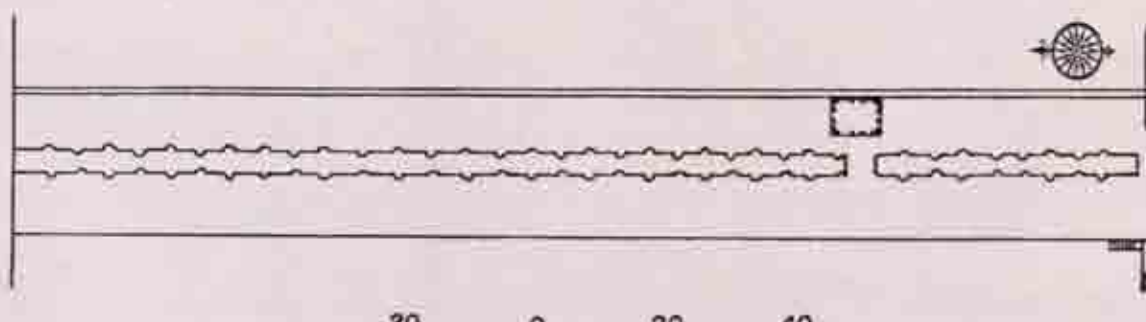
1. **DISTRICT :** Central Delhi; **TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION :** Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY :** Delhi (Lal Qila) (Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** DL. 1268-Edu., dated 13.02.1913
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT :** Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION :** Delhi  
**BUS STATION :** Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** The area north of the Moti-Masjid is occupied by a garden, called the Hayat-Bakhsh-Bagh ('life-bestowing garden'), divided into squares on the pattern of Mughal gardens with causeways and channels between them. It finds mention in the contemporary accounts, although its present layout is new. At the north-eastern corner of the garden is a tower, called Shah-Burj, now domeless, which suffered damage during the 'Mutiny'. A similar tower known as Asad-Burj stands on the south-eastern corner of the fort. The water for feeding the Nahr-i-Bihisht was apparently lifted up to the Shah-Burj from the river and then carried by channels to the various palaces. The present pavilion adjoining the tower on the south was perhaps built during Aurangzeb's reign. In the centre of the north wall is a marble cascade sloping into a 'scalloped' basin.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES :** It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP :** Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE? :** No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL :** Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY :** (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





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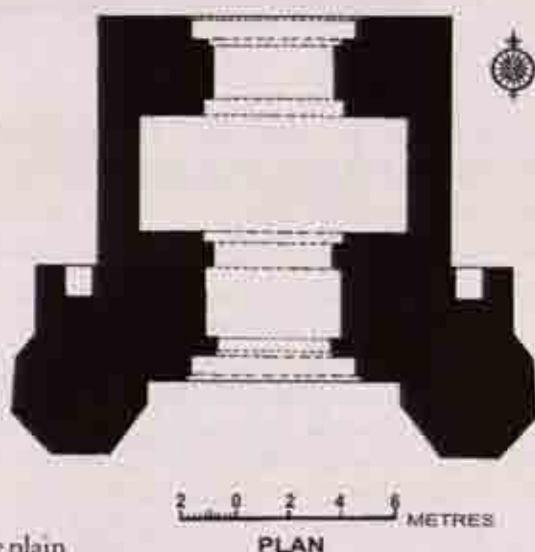
03 (14a) Plan of Hayat Bakhsh garden



20 0 20 40 METRES

03 (14b) Plan of Nahr-i-Bihisht

1. **DISTRICT** : Central Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Daryaganj)  
(Lat. 28° 38' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL,  
6535-Edu., dated 13.09.1927
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The southern-most gate of Shahjahanabad is known as Delhi Gate because it opens towards the old city of Delhi. Built of locally available stone, it has the usual square plan, pierced by high arched openings.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plain area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



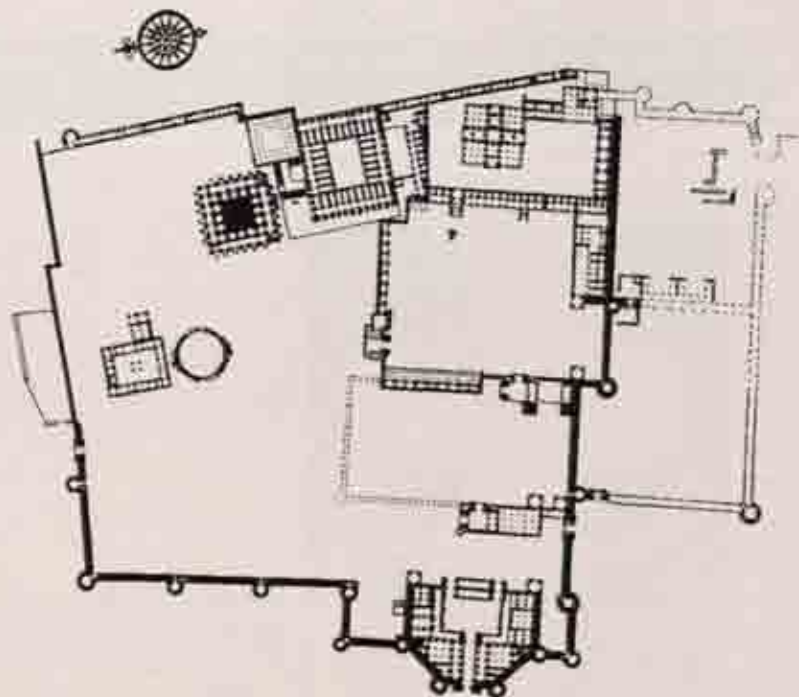


## KOTLA FIROZ SHAH, FIROZABAD WITH THE REMAINING WALLS, BASTIONS AND GATEWAYS, GARDENS, THE OLD MOSQUE AND WALL AND ALL THE OTHER RUINED BUILDINGS IT CONTAINS

1. **DISTRICT** : Central Delhi; **TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Kotla Firuz Shah) (Lat. 28° 38' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 9058-Edu., dated 11.12.1913
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Kotla Firuz Shah, the citadel of Firuzabad, was known as Kushk-i-Firuz which formed the Fifth City of Delhi built by Firuz Shah Tughluq (A.D. 1351-88). It consists of three rubble-built walled rectangular enclosures, with their eastern wall in one alignment. The central enclosure is larger than the other two. The main gateway to the central enclosure from the west is flanked by a bastion on either side. The walls of the ramparts, provided with bastions in the corners, are pierced by loop-holes, without, however, a platform for the archer to stand. The Jami Masjid and a pyramidal structure with the Asokan pillar are two other important monuments in the enclosure. Jami Masjid is ascended by a gateway on the north and rests on a series of cells on the ground floor. The cloisters on the sides of its courtyard and its prayer hall have disappeared, with only a rear wall standing on the western side. The Jami Masjid was one of the largest mosques of Tughluq times and Timur is mentioned having visited it to offer his prayers. Firuz Shah Tughluq had brought the Asokan Pillar from Topra (Ambala Distt.) and had it installed on top of a lofty rubble-built pyramidal structure of three diminishing storeys, each consisting of cells with arched entrances. Originally, the pillar appears to have been enclosed within stone railing which has long disappeared. The Asokan inscription on this column was the first to have been deciphered in A.D. 1837 by James Prinsep, yielding the key to the Brahmi script.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

05(a) View of Asokan pillar with pyramidal structure





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05(b) Plan of Kotla Firuz Shah

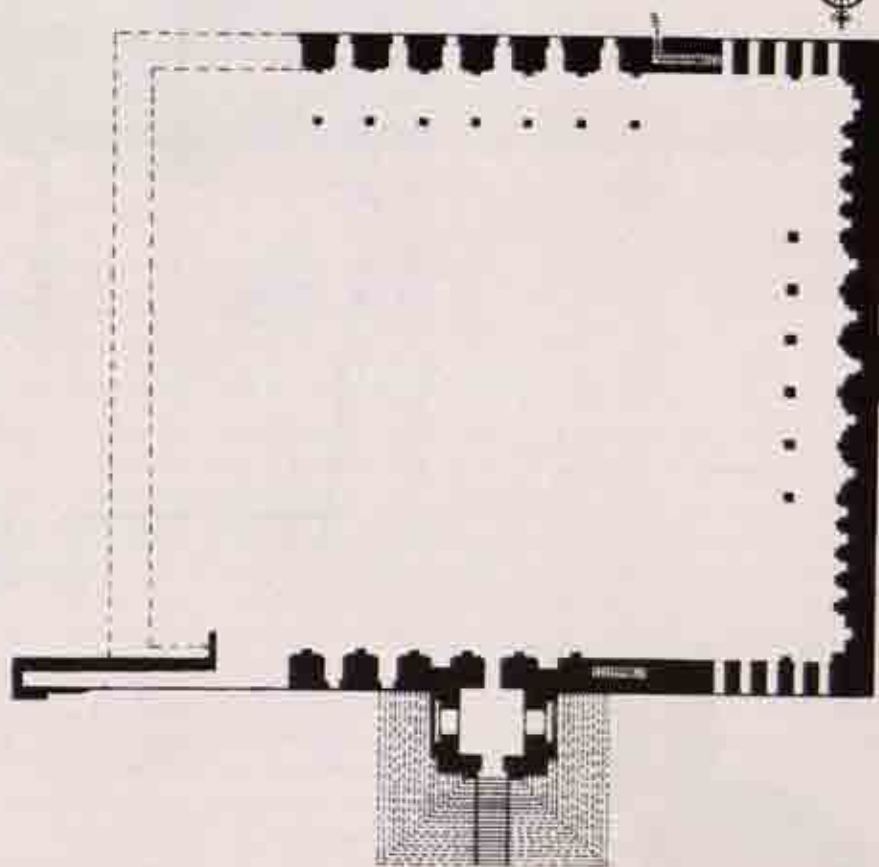


0 1 2 3  
METRES

05(c) Detail plan of a bastion, Kotla Firuz Shah



05(d) General view of Kotla Firuz Shah



5 0 5 10 15 METRES

05(c) Plan of Jami mosque, Kotla Firuz Shah



0 1 2 3 4 METRES

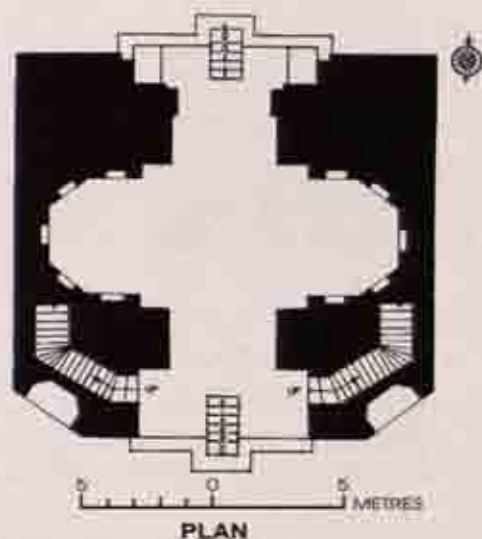
05(f) Plan of a bastion, Kotla Firuz Shah



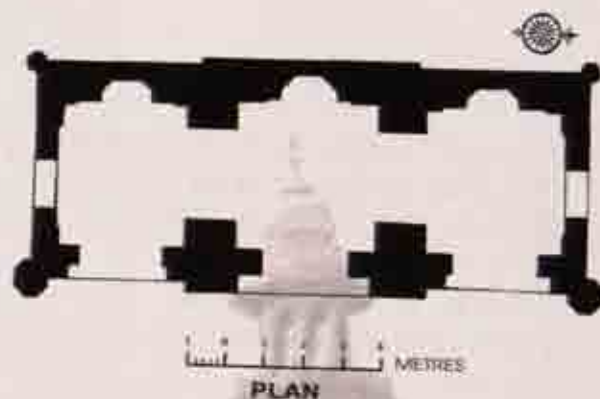
05(g) Rear view of Jami mosque, Kotla Firuz Shah



1. **DISTRICT** : Central Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Near Kotla Firuz Shah)  
(Lat. 28° 38' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 9058-Edu., dated 11.12.1913
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is also known as Kabuli or Khuni Darwaza (bloody gate), the latter name being derived from the tradition that two of Bahadur Shah's sons were hanged here. It is believed to be one of the gates of Sher Shah's City of Delhi, although no remains of his city wall have been traced in its continuation.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

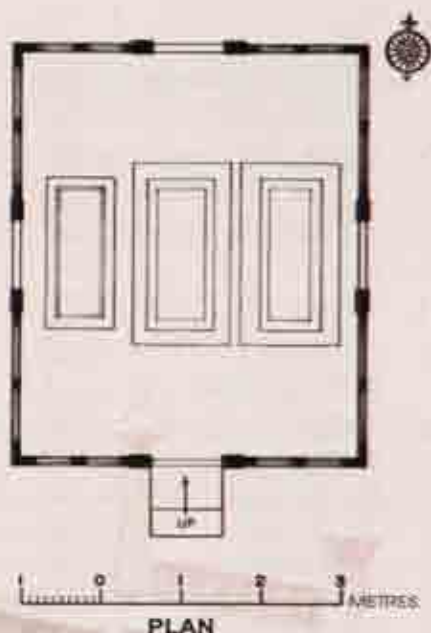


1. **DISTRICT** : Central Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Near Lal Qila)  
(Lat. 28° 39' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 4759-Edu.,  
Dated 06.08.1919
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This is one of the three mosques in Delhi bearing the same name and as per inscription on its central arch it was built in A. D. 1751 by Nawab Qudsiya Begum, wife of Ahmad Shah (A.D. 1748-54). Bahadur Shah II repaired it in A.D. 1852 and had the original copper plates over its domes replaced by sandstone facing.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, Delhi 1982).





1. **DISTRICT** : Central Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Ajmeri Gate)  
(Lat. 28° 38' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3925-Edu., dated 24.06.1925
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Ghaziud-Din Khan, son of Qalij Khwaja Abid of Turan, was one of the leading Umras (grantees) during the reigns of Aurangzeb and his son and successor Shah Alam I. His real name was Mir Shihabuddin, and he enjoyed the title "Ghaziud-Din Khan Bahadur Firuz Jung". He built the school and mausoleum during his lifetime. After his death at Ahmedabad in A.H. 1122 (A.D.1710) his body was brought to Delhi and interred in the Khanqah which he had constructed during his lifetime. In the enclosure containing three graves the central one is that of Ghaziud-Din Khan, with high marble screen on the sides crowned by pierced balustrades relieved at intervals by dwarf minarets.

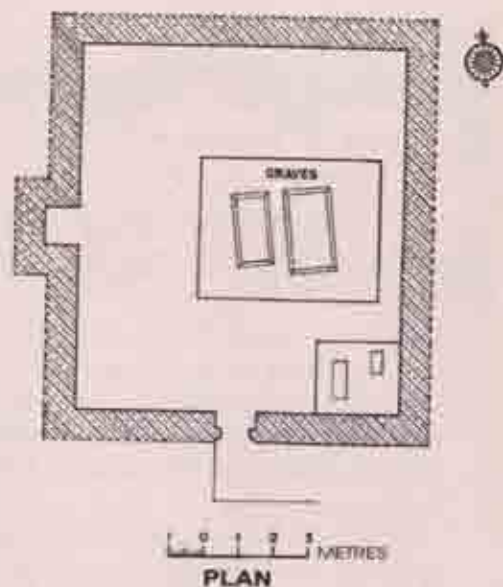


6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plain area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J. A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage - A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

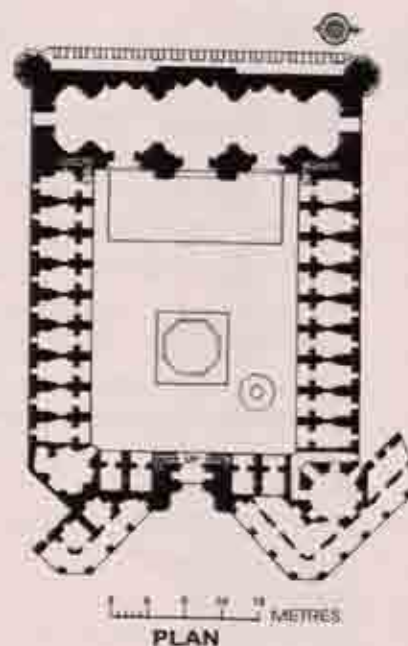




1. **DISTRICT :** Central Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION :** Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY :** Delhi (Near Sultan Bazar)  
(Lat. 28° 38' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** DL, 9367-Edu.,  
dated 07.11.1917
4. **APPROACH :** AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION :** Delhi  
**BUS STATION :** Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** Raziya Sultan, daughter of Sultan Iltutmish (A.D. 1211-36), was the only woman who ascended the throne of Delhi. According to the Arab historian Ibn-i-Batuta, she was killed by a peasant. The tomb consists of four walls without roof: two graves on a platform in the centre of the enclosure are said to be those of Raziya (one with a small pillar used as stand for lamps) and her sister Sajiya.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES :** It lies in the area between river Yamuna on the east and Delhi Ridge on the west.
7. **OWNERSHIP :** Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL :** Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY :** (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others*. (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



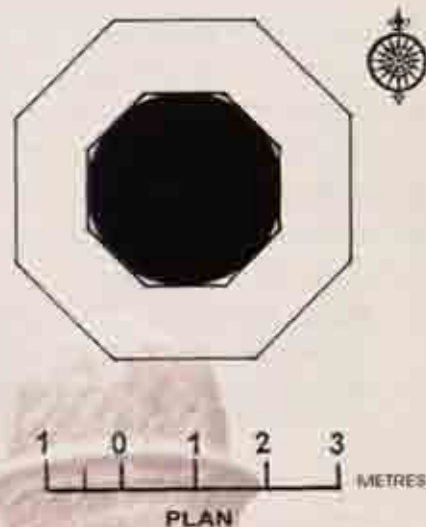
1. **DISTRICT** : New Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Connaught Place
2. **LOCALITY** : Babarpur / Bajidpur (Kaka Nagar)  
(Lat. 28°36' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 1717-Edu., dated 01.03.1913
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This rubble built *masjid* called Khair-ul-Manazil, 'the most auspicious of edifices' with five arched openings in its prayer hall, double-storeyed cloisters and an imposing gateway of red sandstone on the east, was built in A.D. 1561 by Maham Anga, wet nurse of Akbar, with the assistance of Shihabuddin Ahmed Khan, a powerful courtier and relation of Maham Anga, during the reign of Akbar.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





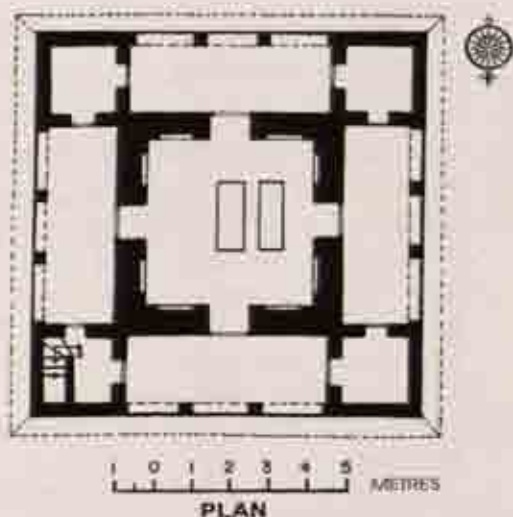
## KOS MINAR OR MUGHAL MILE STONE (BABARPUR/KAKA NAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : New Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Connaught Place
2. **LOCALITY** : Babarpur (Kaka Nagar)  
(Lat. 28°36' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 1717-Edu., dated 01.03.1913
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The *kos-minar* is one of the pillars generally believed to have been built by Jahangir at every *kos* (3.20 km) between Agra and Lahore along with a well at every third *kos*. The rubble built structure is plastered and tapers upward from few feet above the ground level.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

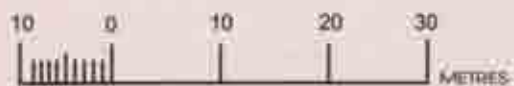
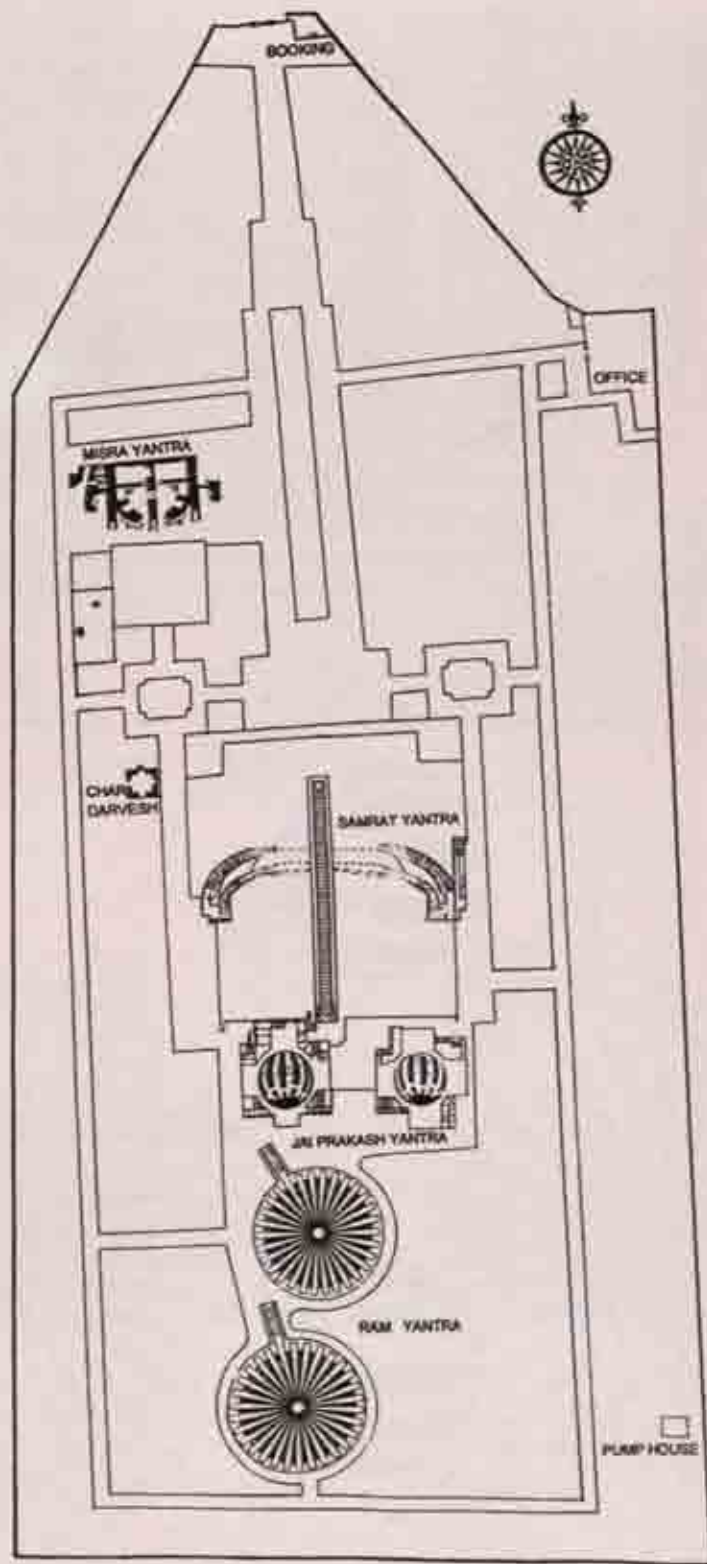




1. **DISTRICT** : New Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Connaught Place
2. **LOCALITY** : Babarpur (Lat. 28° 36' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 4700-Edu., dated 19.08.1924
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The two tombs presently known as Lal Bangla, are built of red sandstone. They consist of square rooms in the centre and four smaller square rooms at the diagonals and oblong halls in between. One of the tombs contains two graves, believed to be those of Lal Kunwar, mother of Shah Alam II (A.D. 1759-1806) and Begum Jan, his daughter. It is not quite certain whether the name of Lal Kunwar or the use of red sandstone has given it the present name Lal Bangla.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains between Delhi Ridge and the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

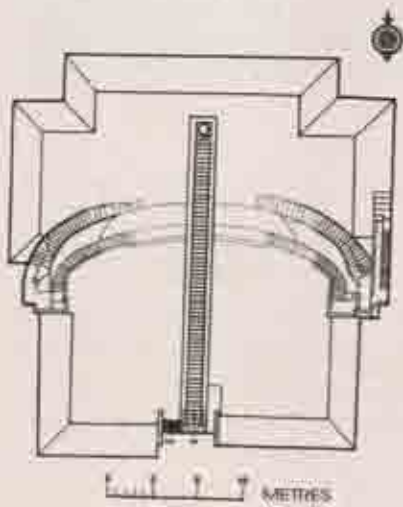


1. **DISTRICT** : New Delhi; **TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Parliament Street
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Parliament Street) (Lat. 28° 37' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Educind, F3-76/50-C-1, Edu., dated 08.01.1958
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This observatory was built by Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur (A.D. 1699-1743) and was the first of the five such observatories built by him in India. There exists some uncertainty about its date of construction, as Pandit Gokal Chand places it in A.D. 1710, while Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan dates it to A.D. 1724. The principal observations made at this observatory formed the basis of the new tables of Jai Singh called the *Zij Muhammad Shahi*. Jai Singh himself described that he constructed at Delhi brass instruments of the astrolabe type in accordance with the Muslim books, which were found unsatisfactory, and, therefore he constructed instruments of his own invention, such as Jai Prakash, Ram Yantra and Samrat Yantra, etc. of brick, rubble and lime plastered with lime. At present the observatory contains the following structures:
  - a) The Samrat Yantra ("Supreme Instrument") is 'an equinoctial dial, consisting of a triangular gnomon with the hypotenuse parallel to the earth's axis, and on either side of the gnomon is a quadrant of a circle parallel to the plane of the equator'.
  - b) The Jai-Prakash Yantra consists of two concave hemispherical structures to ascertain the position of the Sun and other heavenly bodies.
  - c) The Ram Yantra, consisting of two circular buildings to the south of the Jai-Prakash, has a pillar at the centre, the walls and floor of which 'are graduated for reading horizontal (azimuth) and vertical (altitude) angles'.
  - d) The Misra Yantra ("Mixed Instrument"), combines four instruments in one, and hence its name. These are *Niyata-Chakra* which indicates the meridian at four places, two in Europe and one each in Japan and the Pacific Ocean; half on an equinoctial dial; *Dakshinottara-bhitti-Yantra*, used for obtaining meridian altitudes and *Karka-rasi-valaya*, which indicates the entry of the Sun in the Cancer.
  - e) Two pillars south-west of the Misra Yantra.
  - f) Measuring platform, south of the Misra Yantra.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the low outcrops of the Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Carr Stephen, *The Archaeology and Monumental Remains of Delhi* (Ludhiana and Calcutta 1876); (2) G.R. Kaye, *The Astronomical Observatories of Jai Singh* (Calcutta 1918); (3) J.A. Page et al (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (4) Ratish Nanda et al (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (5) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



13 Site plan of Jantar Mantar

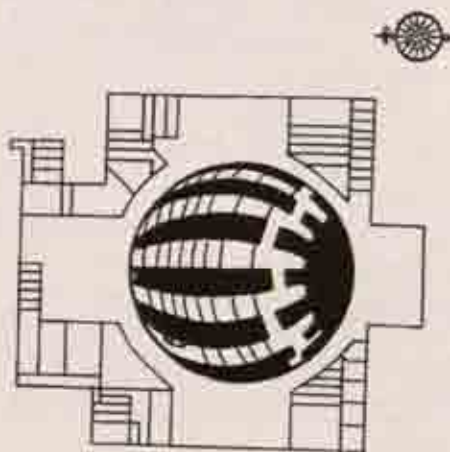
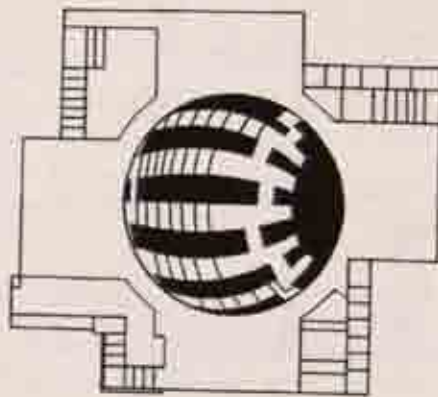




13(a) Plan of Samrat Yantra



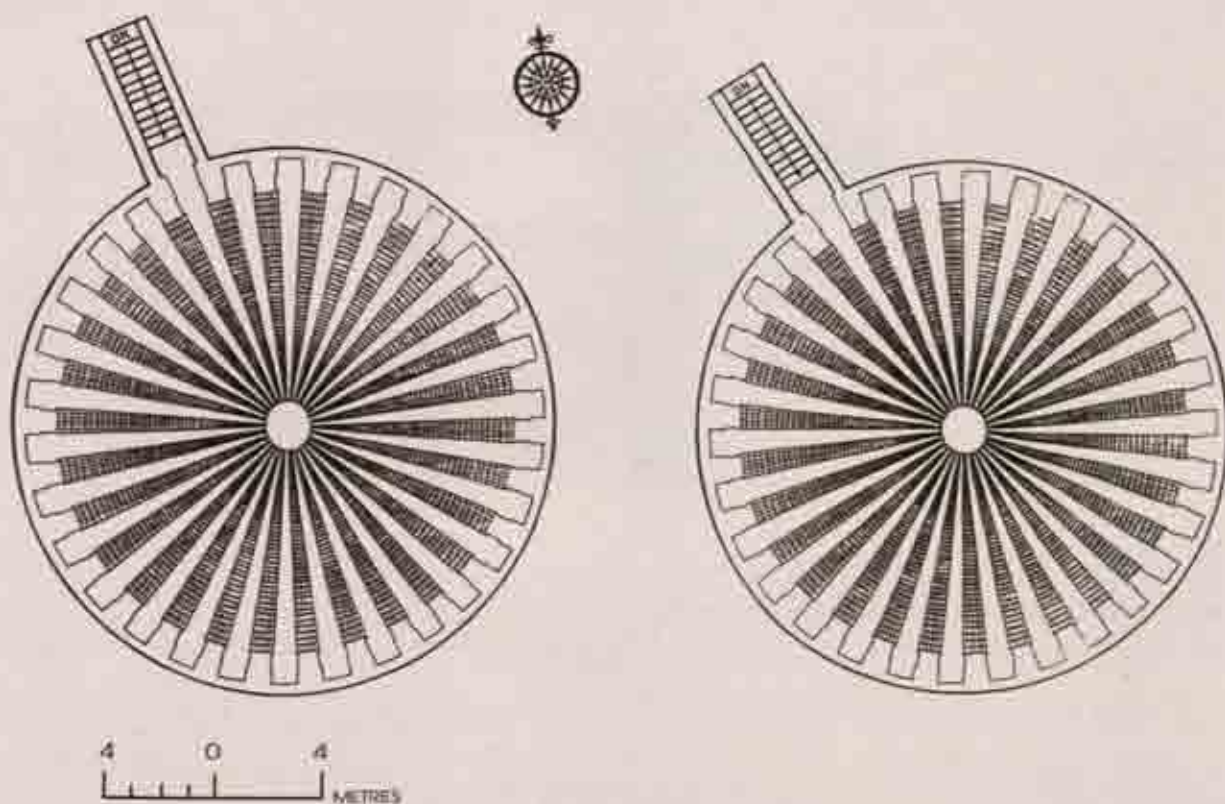
13(a) Samrat Yantra



13(b) Plan of Jai Prakash Yantra



*13(c) General view of Ram Yantra*

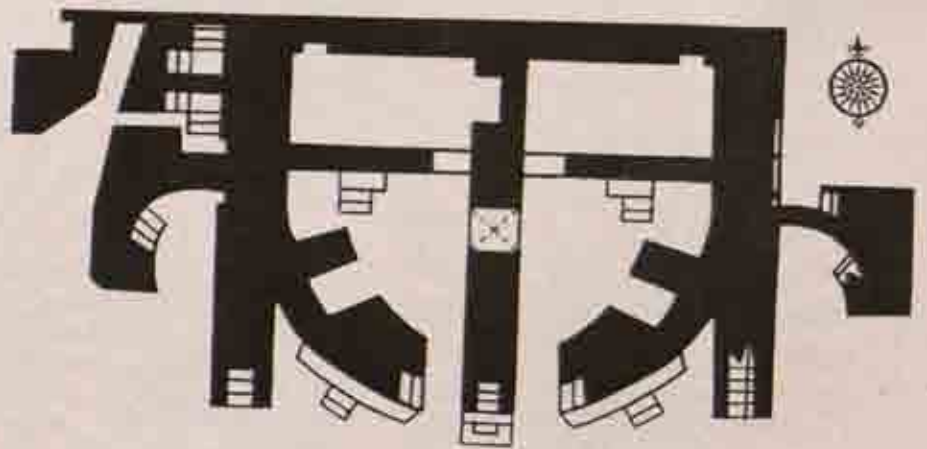


*13(c) Plan of Ram Yantra*





13(d) *Mira Yatra*

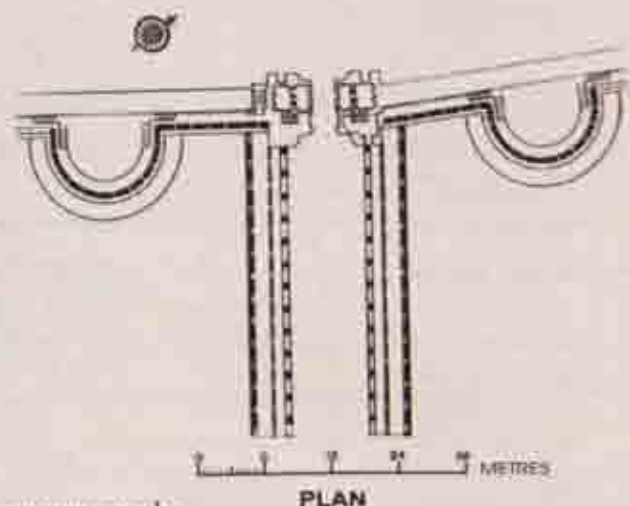


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13(d) *Plan of Mira Yatra*

# **SHER SHAH'S GATE WITH THE ADJOINING CURTAIN WALLS, BASTIONS AND THE REMAINS OF THE DOUBLE LINE OF STRUCTURE TO ITS FRONT (PURANA QILA)**

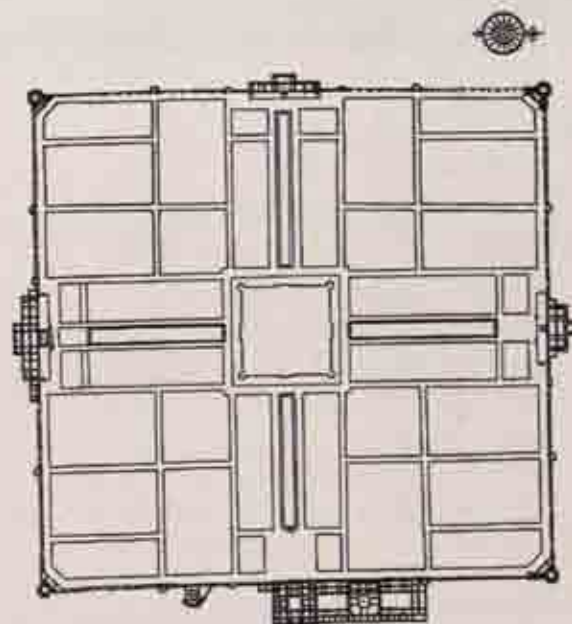
1. **DISTRICT** : New Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Connaught Place / Parliament Street
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Purana Qila)  
(Lat. 28° 36' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 7396-Edu., dated 12.12.1925
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This gate is believed to be an entrance to the extensive city of Delhi built by Sher Shah sprawling in front of his citadel of Purana Qila. The gate is largely built with red sandstone with some use of local grey quartzite in its upper storey and is, therefore, also known as Lal Darwaza.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





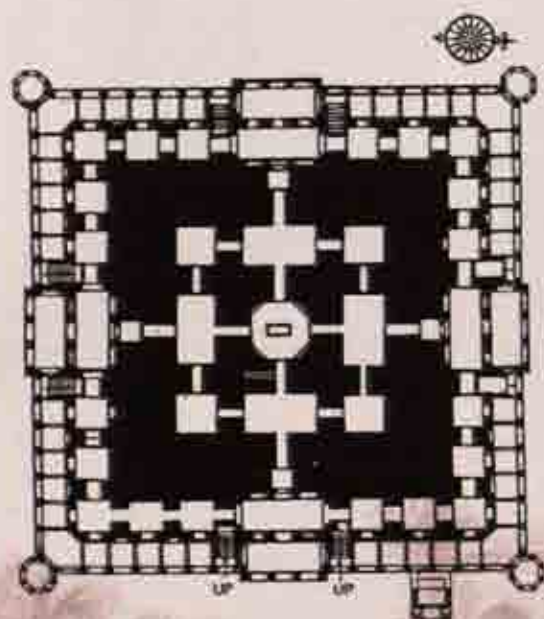
## TOMB OF SAFDAR JANG (MIRZA MUQIM MANSUR ALI KHAN) WITH ALL ITS ENCLOSURE WALLS, GATEWAYS AND GARDENS AND THE MOSQUE ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE GARDENS

1. **DISTRICT** : New Delhi; **TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Chanakya Puri
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Safdar Jung Tomb) (Lat. 28°35' N; Long. 77°12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 9058-Edu., dated 11.12.1913
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Tomb of Mirza Muqim Abu'l Mansur Khan entitled Safdar Jung (A.D. 1739-54), viceroy of Avadh under Muhammad Shah (A.D. 1719-48) and later his Prime Minister, is the last example of the Mughal tomb layout, which began with Humayun's tomb. It is a typical example of the *charbagh* pattern of Mughal gardens. The high rubble walls of the enclosure accommodate water channels at the top. In the centre of the eastern side is the double-storeyed impressive gateway to the enclosure with several apartments, a courtyard and a mosque, while the same position on the other sides is occupied by multi-chambered spacious pavilions, known originally as Mori Mahal ('pearl palace'), Badshah-Pasand ('king's favourite'), and Jangli-Mahal ('sylvan palace'), on the north, south and west respectively. The mosque, built with red sandstone on the second storey, was obviously added later. The double-storeyed mausoleum, 18.28 m sq., built with red and buff stone relieved by marble, stands in the centre of the garden. It rises from a high podium faced by a verandah broken by arched openings, leading to a series of cells inside. There is one cenotaph in the central chamber and two graves are located in the underground chamber. The high central dome with bulbous outline, and the polygonal corner towers topped by *chhatris* are notable architectural features of the tomb, which by and large due to its pronouncedly vertical elevation lacks pyramidal feeling or balanced symmetrical proportions. Still it is rightly described as the last flicker in the lamp of Mughal architecture at Delhi.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains west of the river Yamuna and east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



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15(a) Site plan of Safdar Jung tomb complex



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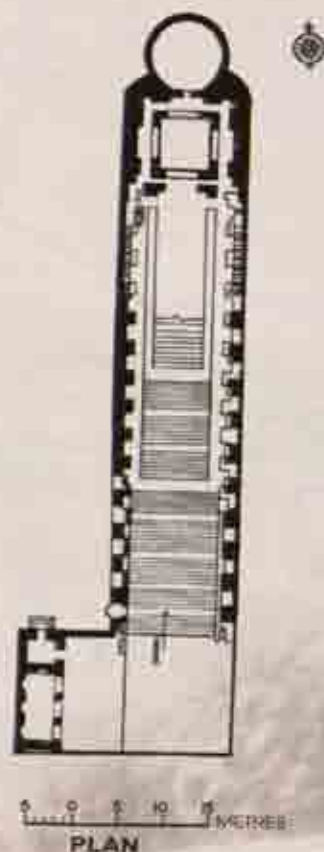
15(b) Ground plan of Safdar Jung tomb



15(c) A view of Safdar Jung tomb

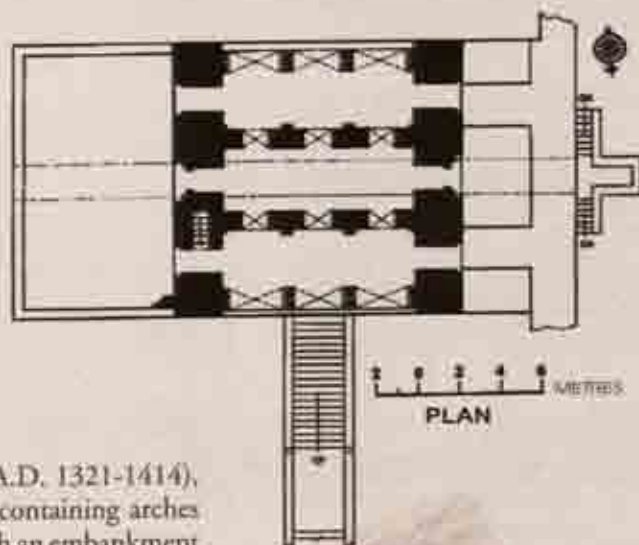


1. **DISTRICT** : New Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Connaught Place
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Connaught Place)  
(Lat. 28°37' N; Long. 77°13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 9058-Edit., dated 11.12.1913
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUSSTATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Measuring 60 m long north-south and 15 m wide at the ground level, and built with rubble and dressed stones, Uggrasen-ki-Baoli is one of the finest *baolis* in Delhi. A long flight of steps flanked by a thick wall with two series of arched niches, the lower ones deep and partly submerged under water, and the upper ones shallower and nearer the surface, make an impressive sight. Above the flight of steps on the west is a small mosque faced by three openings with a 'whale-back' roof, but its saffir supported on four pillars of sandstone, carved with *chhatra* motif and stucco medallions in spandrels, is a unique structure. The mosque, raised on a solid filling with underground *dalanis* on the sides, formed part of the entrance complex of the *baoli*, which has disappeared. The architectural features of the *baoli* indicate a late Tughluq or Lodi age.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in area between river Yamuna on the east and Delhi Ridge on the west.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), Zafar Hasan's *Monuments of Delhi: Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

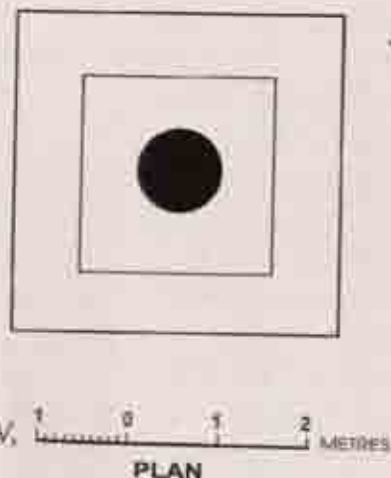




1. **DISTRICT** : New Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Connaught Place / Parliament Street
2. **LOCALITY** : Old Kushak  
(Lat. 28°36' N; Long. 77°11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL 3201-Edu., dated 11.06.1924
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Built in Tughluq period (A.D. 1321-1414), the rubble built structure has three open bays containing arches supported on typical stone pillars. It is in line with an embankment (*bund*) which was built to retain the water flowing from nearby higher areas. It seems to have been used as a *shikargah* or hunting lodge.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al.* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al.* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

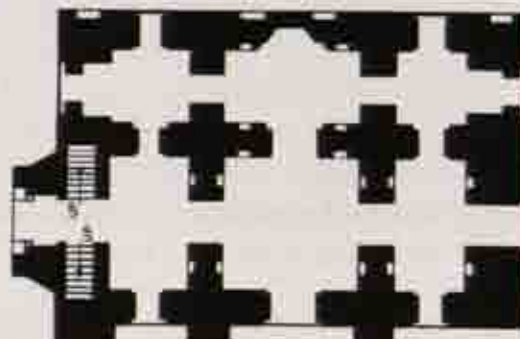


1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Civil Lines
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Near Delhi University)  
(Lat. 28° 40' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 849 dated 09.12.1909
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This pillar was brought here by Firuz Shah Tughluq from the neighbourhood of Meerut and re-erected at his hunting palace. It bears Asoka's Pillar Edicts I-V, partly or almost fully.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on rocky outcrops of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) E. Hultzsh (ed.), *Inscriptions of Asoka. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. I (reprint, Delhi 1991); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Civil Lines
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Ridge near Hindu Rao Hospital)  
(Lat. 28° 40' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 3920-Edu.,  
dated 20.05.1913
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It was built by Firuz Shah Tughluq (A.D. 1351-88), evidently as a mausoleum and had probably formed part of his palace called Kushk-i-Shikar or Kushk-i-Jahan-Numa by contemporary writers. The presence of late Mughal features in this structure points to its subsequent alteration and repairs. According to Carr Stephen, the original three bays deep building had four corner domes, probably from which it derived its name *chauburji* (i.e. a four-domed building).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is located on the Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), Zafar Hasan's *Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Rarish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, Delhi 1982).



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PLAN



## D'EREMAO CEMETERY (NEAR KISHANGANJ RAILWAY STATION)

1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Civil Lines
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Near Kishanganj Railway Station)  
(Lat. 28°39' N; Long. 77°11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL-7331-Edu., dated 13.12.1922
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Armenian graveyard is alternately known as D'Eremao Cemetery, after the name of the family of D'Eremao, who was once connected with the Imperial Mughal Court. It contains a number of tombs which are the oldest Christian graves in Delhi.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area between northern and southern Ridge,
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : H.C. Farnshawe, *Delhi Past and Present* (reprint, Delhi 1979).

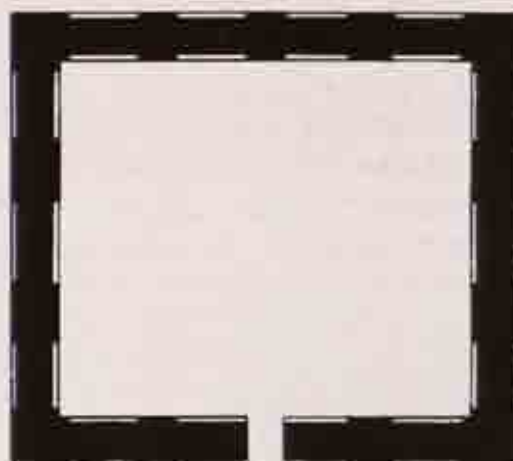




## ENCLOSURE CONTAINING THE GRAVE OF LT. EDWARDS AND OTHERS, MURDERED IN 1857 (CIVIL LINES)



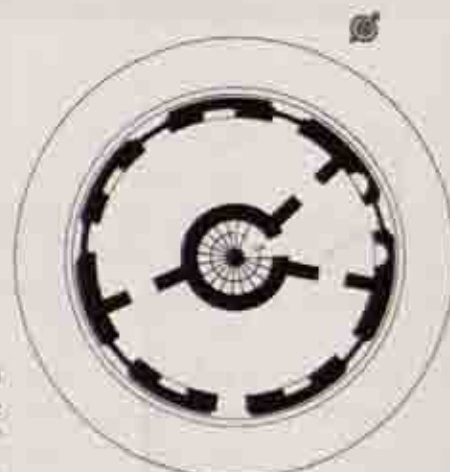
1. DISTRICT : North Delhi  
TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION : Civil Lines
2. LOCALITY : Delhi (Near Flag Staff Tower, Civil lines)  
(Lat. 28° 40' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. NOTIFICATION NO. : DL, 1727-Edu.,  
dated 20.03.1926
4. APPROACH : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi; BUS STATION : Delhi
5. BRIEF HISTORY : Lt. E.A. Edwards was with the 54<sup>th</sup>  
regiment N.I. when the First War of Independence broke  
out and he was one of the many British officers who were  
killed in the massacre of Delhi on the 11<sup>th</sup> May 1857.
6. TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES : It is located  
on the northern part of Delhi Ridge.
7. OWNERSHIP : Private
8. IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE? : No
9. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL : Archaeological Survey  
of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY : Miles Irving, *A List of  
Inscriptions on Christian Tombs or Monuments in the Punjab, North-  
West Frontier Province, Kashmir and Afghanistan* (Lahore 1910).



0 1 2 METRES  
PLAN



1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Civil Lines
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Near Chauburji mosque on the Ridge)  
(Lat. 28°41' N; Long. 77°12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 6558-Edu., dated 30.10.1925
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The circular tower, originally surmounted by a flag staff, is located on the site where the British ladies of the cantonment gathered with their children and servants on the 11<sup>th</sup> May 1857, during the First War of Independence. It was from this place that they finally fled to Karnal.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is located on the northern part of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



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**PLAN**





1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Sadar Bazar
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Kashmiri Gate)  
(Lat. 28° 39' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 7331 - Edu., dated 13.12.1922
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It houses a number of graves including those of some relatives of Lt. Col. James Skinner. Most of them are the burials made in 1857 and it was closed for burials in late A.D.1858.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Deshbandhu Singh, *Delhi's Cemeteries, First City* (Delhi 1982).



23(a) Sketch site plan, Lothian road cemetery

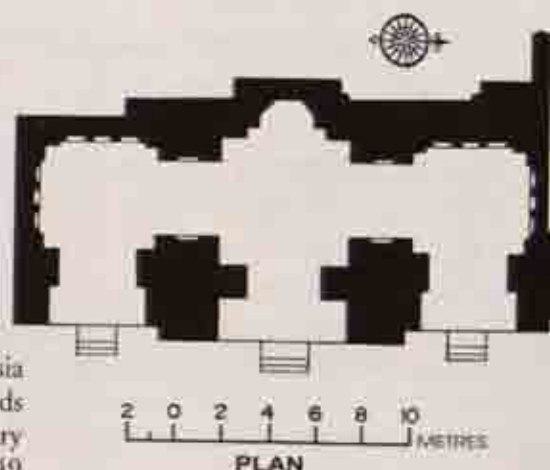


23(b) Close view of a grave, Lothian road cemetery



23(c) General view of Lothian road cemetery

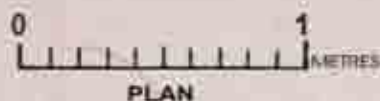
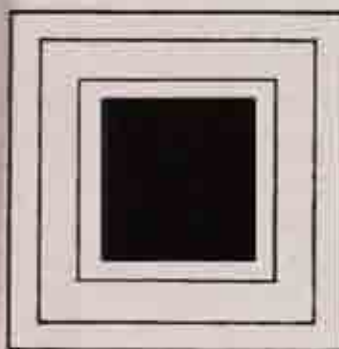
1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Civil Lines
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Qudsia Garden)  
(Lat. 28° 40' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 9058-Edu.,  
Dated 11.12.1913
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The mosque was built by Qudsia Begum, mother of Ahmad Shah (A.D. 1748-54). It stands on a high *chabutara* and is constructed of brick masonry finished with plaster. The mosque was repaired in A.H. 1249 (A.D. 1833-34) by Bahadur Shah II, who has left a dated inscription on a marble slab in the northern wall of the prayer chamber.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is located west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, Delhi 1982).



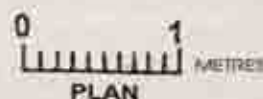
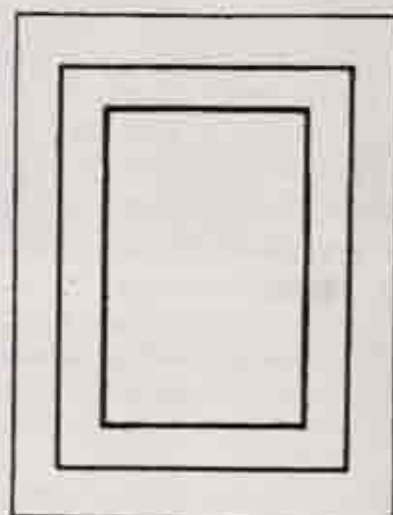


## MUTINY TELEGRAPH MEMORIAL IN FRONT OF OLD TELEGRAPH BUILDING, (KASHMIRI GATE)

1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Sadar Bazar
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Kashmiri Gate)  
(Lat. 28°39' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, B-1 (19)/36-Edu.,  
dated 14.10.1936
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : To the south of Kashmiri Gate near the present G.P.O., was situated a telegraph office from which the British soldiers could manage to send the last telegram to Ambala cantt. This alerted the British command and thereby virtually saved British rule in India. This is recorded in an inscription on the façade of the building.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains  
west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Gaynor Barton  
and Lorraine Malon, *Old Delhi 10 Easy Walks* (Delhi  
1988).



1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Sadar Bazar
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Kashmiri Gate)  
(Lat. 28° 40' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 7331-Edu.,  
dated 13.12.1922
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The cemetery is named after Brig. Gen. John Nicholson, who led the assault of Delhi, but fell in the hour of victory, mortally wounded, and died on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 1857 at the age of 35 years.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Miles Irving, *A list of Inscriptions on Christian Tombs or Monuments in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and Afghanistan* (Lahore 1910); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

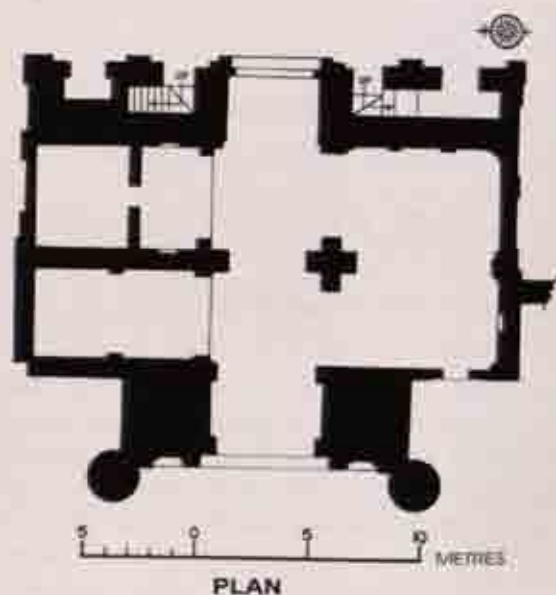




1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Civil Lines
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (On the Ridge)  
(Lat. 28° 40' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 9058-Edu.,  
dated 11.12.1913
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is a massive structure of rubble masonry. It was originally encircled by a series of chambers after the manner of the *baoli* of Firuz Shah. The water reservoirs and remains of drains, etc., were intended for supplying water to the Kushk-i-Shikar or Jahan-Numa palace of Firuz Shah. A tunnel was discovered leading from the north wall of the *baoli* but its purpose could not be ascertained.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the Delhi ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, Delhi 1982).



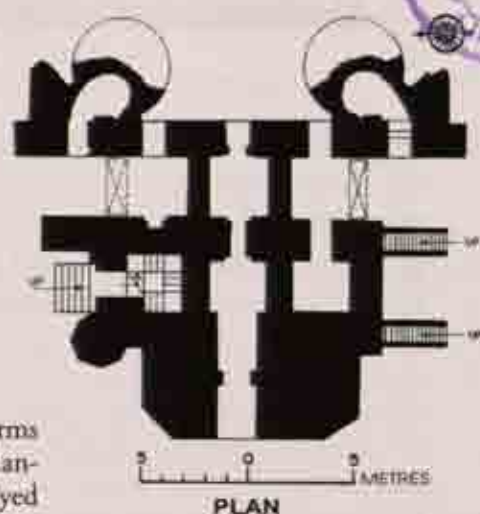
1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Civil Lines
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Qudsia Garden)  
(Lat. 28° 40' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 9058-Edu.,  
dated 11.12.1913
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Qudsia Begum, originally a dancing girl, was a favourite mistress of Muhammad Shah (A.D. 1719-48), and was mother of Ahmad Shah (A.D. 1748-54). She built a large garden on the western bank of the river Yamuna in about A.D. 1748. The original palace and other buildings have disappeared and only a lofty western gateway with a cusped arched entrance remains at the site.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), Zafar Hasan's *Monuments of Delhi. Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, Delhi 1982).







- 87960
- DISTRICT :** North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION :** Civil Lines
  - LOCALITY :** Delhi (On the Ridge)  
(Lat. 28° 40' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
  - NOTIFICATION NO. :** DL. 3920-Edu., dated 20.05.1913
  - APPROACH :** AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi
  - BRIEF HISTORY :** It was built by Firuz Shah Tughluq and forms part either of his Kushk-i-Shikar (hunting place) or Kushk-i-Jahan-Numa (world showing place). The rubble built, double-storeyed structure consists of rooms, chambers, apartments and a hollow masonry cylinder, believed to have been used for astronomical purposes. A cenotaph lying east to west, in the northern apartment commemorates, according to a tradition, a saint, who used this room as his *chillagah* (place of worship), but disappeared at last mysteriously (*ghaib*).
  - TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES :** It lies on the Delhi Ridge.
  - OWNERSHIP :** Government
  - IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
  - ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL :** Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
  - PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY :** (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, Delhi 1982).



## PORTION OF CITY WALL NEAR WHICH BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN NICHOLSON WAS MORTALLY WOUNDED ON 14<sup>TH</sup> SEP. 1857 (NEAR KABULI GATE)

1. DISTRICT : North Delhi; TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION : Kotwali
2. LOCALITY : Delhi (Near Kabuli Gate)  
(Lat. 28° 41' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. NOTIFICATION NO. : DL, 5895-Edu., dated 18.09.1920
4. APPROACH : AIRPORT : Delhi; RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi
5. BRIEF HISTORY : Brig. Gen. John Nicholson who led the assault of Delhi during the First War of Independence fell in the hour of British victory, mortally wounded and died on 23<sup>rd</sup> Sept. 1857. He was only thirty-five years of age then.
6. TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES : It lies in the area west of the river Yamuna.
7. OWNERSHIP : Government
8. IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE? : No
9. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY : (1) Miles Irving, *A List of Inscriptions on Christian Tombs or Monuments in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and Afghanistan* (Lahore 1910); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

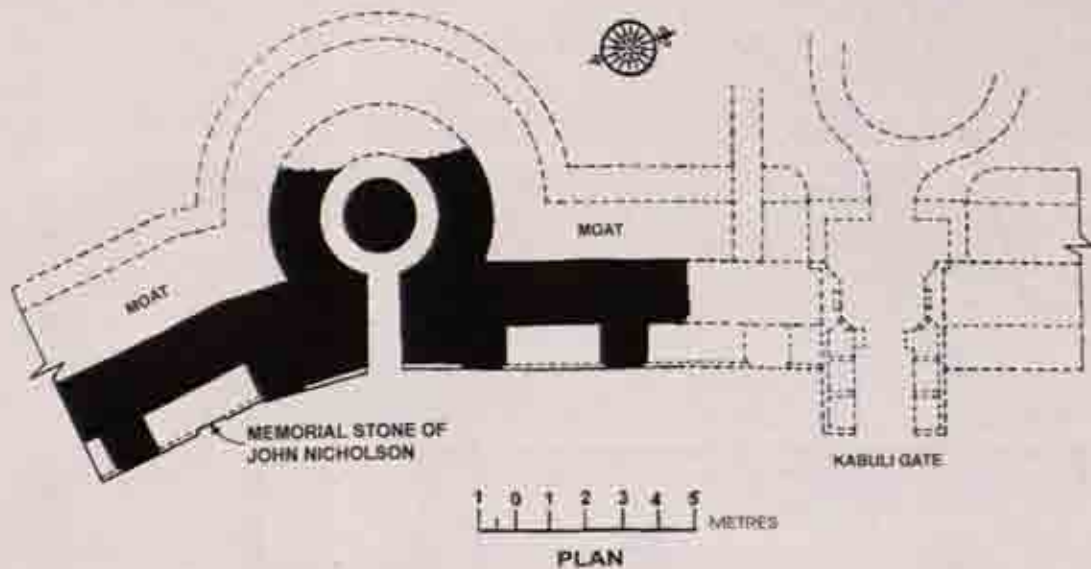


30(a) Close view of city wall,  
near Kabuli gate





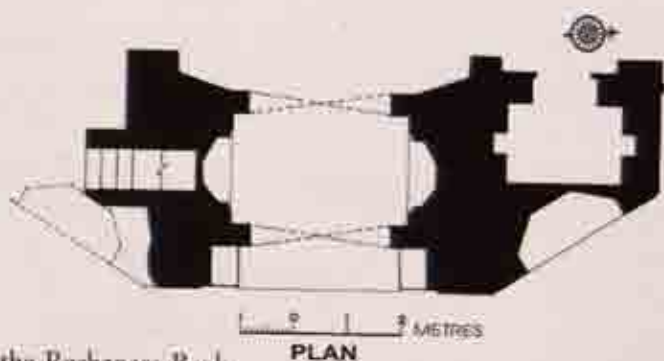
30(b) Site plan of Shahjahanabad showing the location of memorial stone of John Nicholson



30(c) Part plan of city wall showing the location of memorial stone of John Nicholson

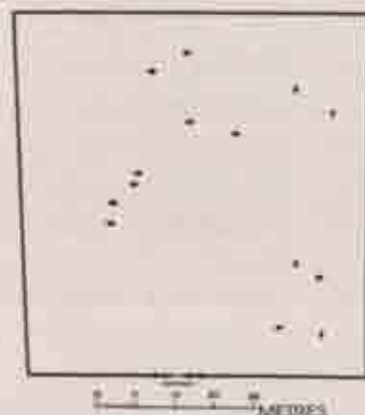
## PUNJABI GATE IN THE ROSHANARA BAGH (SUBZI MANDI)

1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Civil Lines
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Subzi Mandi)  
(Lat. 28° 40' N; Long. 77° 11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 6444-Edu.,  
dated 26.10.1922
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The eastern gateway of the Roshanara Bagh laid out in A.D. 1650, is known as Punjabi Gate. Located to the south of the clock tower in Subzi Mandi, it was once decorated with beautiful encaustic work.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of the Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) H.C. Fanshawe, *Delhi Past and Present* (reprint, Delhi 1979); (2) Ravi Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).





1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Civil Lines
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Old Rajpur Cantonment)  
(Lat. 28° 41' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL-7331-Edu., dated 13.12.1922
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The remains of most of the British officers and men who lost their lives during the siege of Delhi in 1857 are interred within this cemetery. There is a plaque on the eastern gate of the enclosure of the cemetery.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Miles Irving, *A list of Inscriptions on Christian Tombs or Monuments in Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and Afganistan* (Lahore 1910), (2) Ratish Nanda et al (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).



32(a) Site plan of Rajpur cemetery

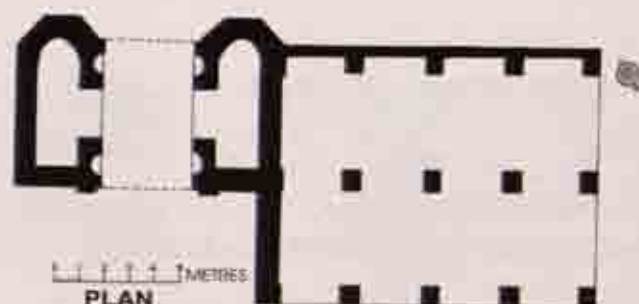


32(b) Entrance gate of Rajpur cemetery



32(c) General view of Rajpur cemetery

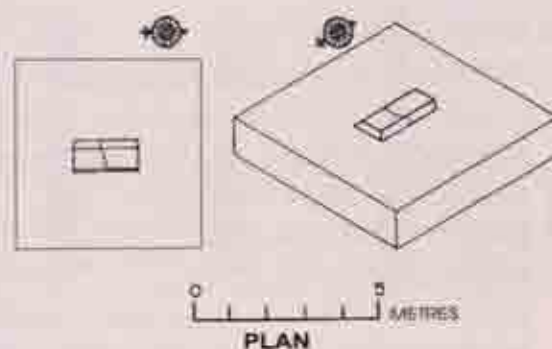
1. **DISTRICT :** North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION :** Sadar Bazar
2. **LOCALITY :** Delhi (Near G.P.O.)  
 (Lat. 28° 39' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** DL, 9058-Edu.,  
 dated 11.12.1913
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT :** Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION :** Delhi  
**BUS STATION :** Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** The two gateways standing in front of the General Post Office, south of Kashmiri gate, mark the site of the old magazine blown up in 1857 during the First War of Independence. It was an extensive fortified building stretching upto the river Yamuna and a large quantity of ammunition was stored in this magazine. On the orders of the officer-in-charge, Lieutenant Willoughby, it was blown up so that the mutineers could not use the ammunition.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY :** (1) Gaynor Barton and Laurraine Malon, *Old Delhi 10 Easy Walks* (Delhi 1988); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



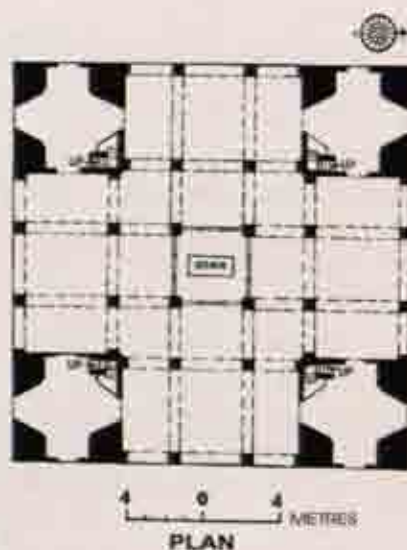


## SITE OF SIEGE BATTERY KNOWN AS THE SAMMY HOUSE BATTERY (NEAR MUTINY MEMORIAL)

1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Civil Lines
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Near 'Mutiny' Memorial)  
(Lat. 28° 40' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 6558-Edu.,  
dated 30.10.1925
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Located about 274.2 m to the left of the 'Sammy House', it was meant to carry light guns (four 9 pounders and two 24 pounder howitzer), to cover the construction of the real siege-batteries, to prevent sorties from the Lahore or Kabul Gates and to assist in keeping down the fire of the Mori Bastion.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is located on the northern part of the Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : H.C. Fanshawe,  
*Delhi Past and Present* (reprint, Delhi 1979).



1. **DISTRICT :** North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION :** Civil Lines
2. **LOCALITY :** Delhi (Subzi Mandi) (Lat. 28° 40' N; Long. 77° 11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** DL-3181-Edu., dated 13.05.1915
4. **APPROACH :** AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION :** Delhi  
**BUS STATION :** Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** This garden-tomb of Raushanara, the younger daughter of Shah Jahan, who died in A.D. 1671, was laid out by herself in A.D. 1650, soon after the completion of Shahjahanabad. Lying in the middle of the garden, which has seen several alterations in its layout, the tomb consists of a brick-built but plastered small roofless grave chamber in the centre, surrounded by a hall, the four sides of which are occupied by arcaded *dalans*, with double-storeyed domed chambers on the corners.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





1. **DISTRICT :** North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION :** Civil Lines
2. **LOCALITY :** Delhi (Delhi-Karnal Road)  
(Lat. 28°41' N; Long. 77°11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** DL, 4637-Edu.,  
dated 07.07.1916
4. **APPROACH :** AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION :** Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** In the Mughal period, there was a sarai called Gur-ki-Sarai and the old Grand Trunk Road passed through its triple gateway with arched openings on each. These gates were built by Nazir Mahaldar Khan in A.H. 1141 (A.D. 1728-29) as described in two inscriptions, over the gates.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, Delhi 1982).



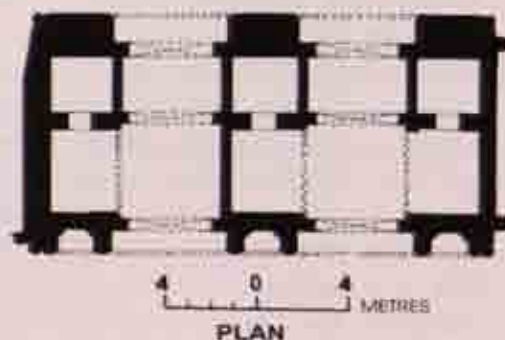
PLAN



# **KASHMIRI GATE AND PORTION OF THE CITY WALL ON EITHER SIDE OF KASHMIRI GATE, i.e. FROM MORI GATE TO KASHMIRI GATE ON ONE SIDE AND ON THE OTHER UPTO AND INCLUDING THE WATER BASTION AT THE NORTHERN CORNER OF THE WALL AND ALSO INCLUDING THE DITCH OUTSIDE THE CITY WALL WHERE THIS IS EXPOSED (KASHMIRI GATE)**

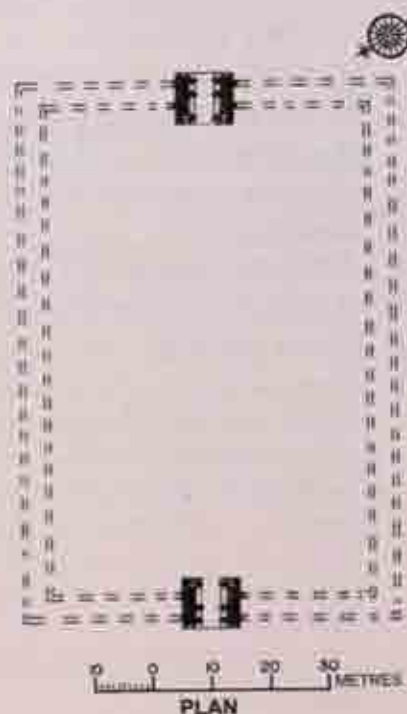


1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Sadar Bazar
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Kashmiri Gate)  
(Lat. 28° 40' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 6535-Edu.,  
dated 13.09.1927
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Shah Jahan transferred his capital from Agra to Delhi in A.D. 1638 and laid the foundation of Shahjahanabad. City was engirdled by rubble built high walls strengthened by bastions, circular as well as square, and pierced by several gates. Kashmiri Gate, one of the original fourteen gates, is square on plan and has lateral double openings, one for entrance and the other for the exit.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997);  
(2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and  
(3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

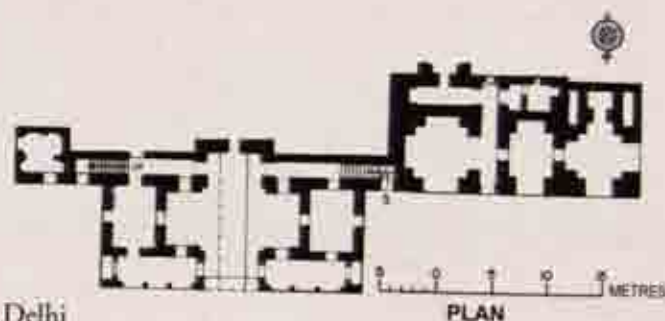




1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Model Town
2. **LOCALITY** : Pipalthala Badli (Lat. 28° 44' N; Long. 77° 08' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3588-Edu., dated 31.05.1915
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This sarai was built during the late Mughal times. The enclosure of the sarai, with its arched rooms, has disappeared, but its two gateways through which the Grand Trunk Road originally passed still stand. During the First War of Independence in A.D. 1857, it was the stronghold of Indian forces. On 7<sup>th</sup> June 1857, a fierce battle was fought here.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

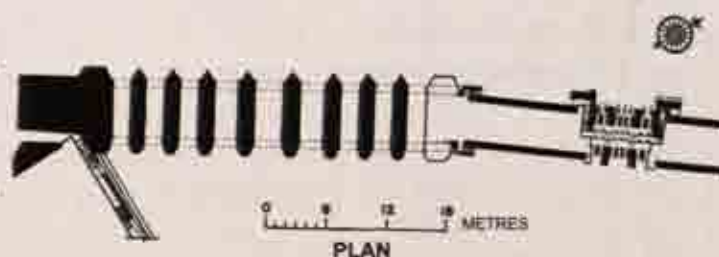


1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Saraswati Vihar
2. **LOCALITY** : Shalimar Garden  
(Lat. 28°43' N; Long. 77°09' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : S.O. 4774-Edu., dated 31.12.1983
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The original name of the Shalimar Bagh (Shalimar Garden) was Aizzabad garden. It appears to have been built by Shah Jahan and named after his mistress Aizzun-Nisha Begum. According to Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan, the name Shalimar was given to the garden by emperor Shah Jahan himself and is composed of two Hindi(Sanskrit) words 'Shala' and 'Mara' meaning abode of pleasure. It was in its pleasant buildings that the emperor Aurangzeb had performed the preliminary ceremonies in connection with his accession to the throne. The garden was originally enclosed by a wall and had a number of buildings. The Sheesh Mahal (glazed palace) without any glass decoration, the *hammam*, water channels and tanks and the pavilions are the only structures now visible in the garden which was once used as summer retreat by the British Resident at Delhi.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area west of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

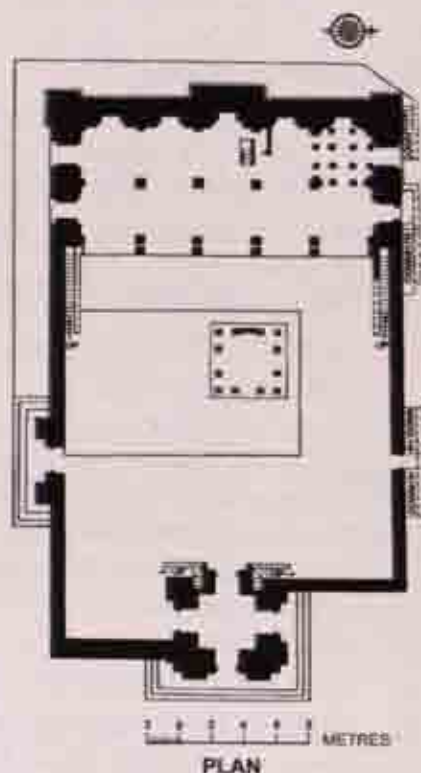




1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Civil Lines
2. **LOCALITY** : Wazirabad  
(Lat. 28° 43' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** DL, 2479-Edu.,  
dated 26.03.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : A *nullah* to the south of Wazirabad village is spanned by a rubble built bridge of nine arched openings. It continues northwards as a *bund* with a sluice chamber. It was built in the reign of Firuz Shah Tughluq (A.D. 1351-88).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

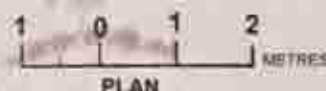
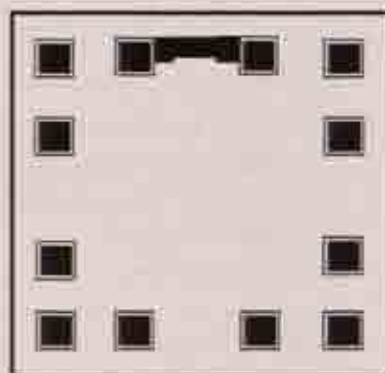


1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Civil Lines
2. **LOCALITY** : Wazirabad (Lat. 28° 43' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 2479-Edu., dated 26.03.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Built of rubble masonry and dressed stone during the reign of Firuz Shah Tughluq (A.D. 1351-88), the two bays deep mosque has domes over three rear compartments while the remaining compartments have vaulted roofs. A gallery, probably for the use of ladies is supported on stone pillars and is screened with perforated slabs. It was built in the reign of Firuz Shah Tughluq (A.D. 1351-88).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others*, (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



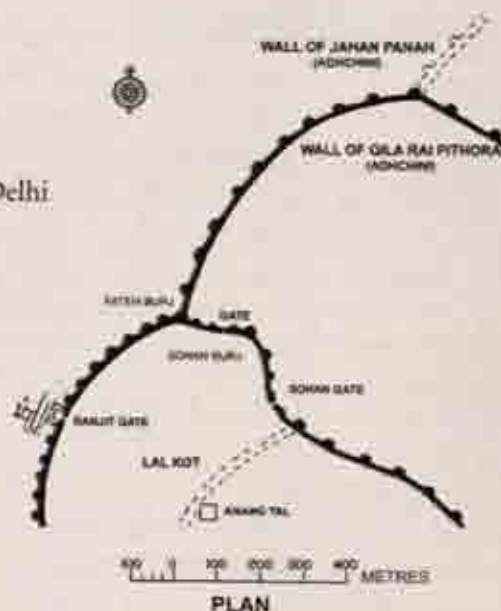


1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Civil Lines
2. **LOCALITY** : Wazirabad (Lat. 28° 43' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 2479-Edu., dated 26.03.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The tomb of Shah Alam, a saint of Firuz Tughluq's time, lies in the centre of the courtyard of the mosque. It consists of twelve pillars supporting the domed roof. Originally, there were stone *jali* screens between the pillars, some of which still survive.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Adhchini (Lat. 28° 31' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 1708 - Edu., dated 04.03.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi

5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Prithviraj III, better known as Prithviraj Chauhan, had extended the Lal Kot by throwing up massive ramparts around it and this enlarged city is known as Qila Rai Pithora, the First of the so called Seven Cities of Delhi. The ramparts are 5 to 6 m in thickness and their extant height goes as high as 18 m and at places a moat runs on its outer sides. Hauz Rani is one of the three extant gates of Qila Rai Pithora. Muhammad Tughluq after constructing the fort of Adilabad in A.D. 1327 built another fortification, later known as Jahanpanah (Fourth City of Delhi), which enclosed the suburbs of Delhi lying between Siri and Qila Rai Pithora. It is said that the fortification wall could not be completed but it meets Qila Rai Pithora near Hauz Rani village.



6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J. A. Page *et al*

(ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others*, (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighborhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982) and (4) B.R. Mani, *Delhi Threshold of the Orient* (Studies in Archaeological Investigation) (New Delhi, 1997)





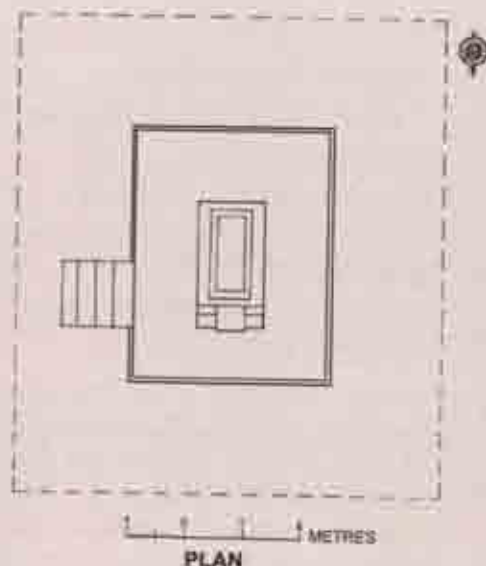
## RAMP AND GATEWAY OF RAI PITHORA'S FORT (ADHCHINI)

- DISTRICT** : South Delhi
- TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
- LOCALITY** : Adhchini  
(Lat. 28° 32' N; Long. 77° 11' E)
- NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 1708-Edu.,  
dated 04.03.1918
- APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi ; **RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
- BRIEF HISTORY** : Prithviraja III, better known as Prithviraj Chauhan, had extended the Lal Kot by throwing up massive ramparts around it and this enlarged city is known as Qila Rai Pithora, the First of the so-called Seven Cities of Delhi. The ramparts are 5 to 6 m in thickness and their extant height goes as high as 18 m and at places a moat runs on its outer sides. According to Timur, the rubble built ramparts were pierced by thirteen gates, out of which Hauz Rani, Barka and Badaun gates are still extant. Ibn Batuta describes Badaun gate, probably, as the main entrance to the city.
- TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area west of the river Yamuna.
- OWNERSHIP** : Government
- IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
- ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
- PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.),

Zafar Hasan's *Monuments of Delhi: Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999); (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982) and (4) B.R. Mani, *Delhi Threshold of the Orient (Studies in Archaeological Investigation)* (New Delhi, 1997)

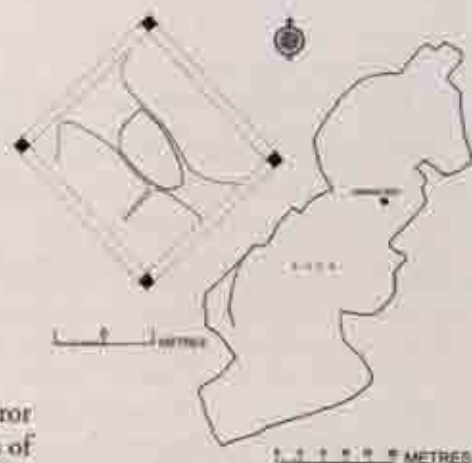


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Aliganj (Lat. 28° 34' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 4145-Edu.,  
dated 15.06.1916
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The grave is a marble monument standing on a double platform of which the lower one is of red sandstone while the upper is of marble. The tomb is reputed to belong to Nawab Jawid Khan, a eunuch and a great favourite of emperor Ahmed Shah. It was built in A.D. 1752.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains between the river Yamuna and Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : New Delhi
2. **LOCALITY** : Bahapur (Kailash Colony)  
(Lat. 28°34' N; Long. 77°15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : E4/12/67-CAI (1),  
dated 01.05.1968
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : An important record of the Mauryan emperor Asoka (273-36 B.C.), engraved on a tilted rock-face in ten lines of Brahmi in the Prakrit language, constitutes one of the versions of the emperor's Minor Rock-Edict I and states that as a result of his exertion in the cause of *dhamma*, he was able to bring the people of India (Jambudvīpa) closer to the gods. He appealed to his subjects, irrespective of whether they be men of high or of low status, to exert, so that they might attain heaven.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the rocky outcrops of Aravallis, in the area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (2) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



46(a) Detail site plan of Asokan Rock-Edict

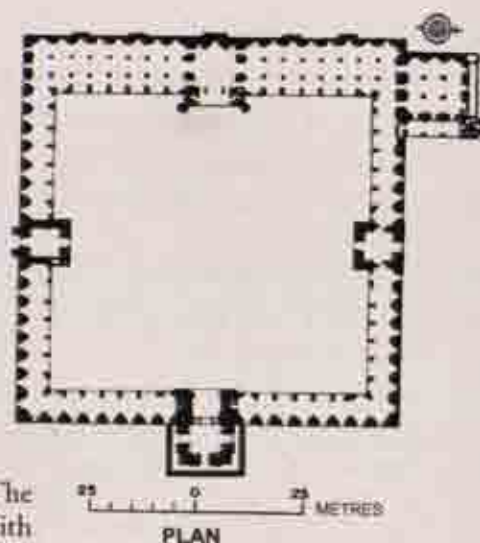


46(b) General view of Asokan Rock-Edict



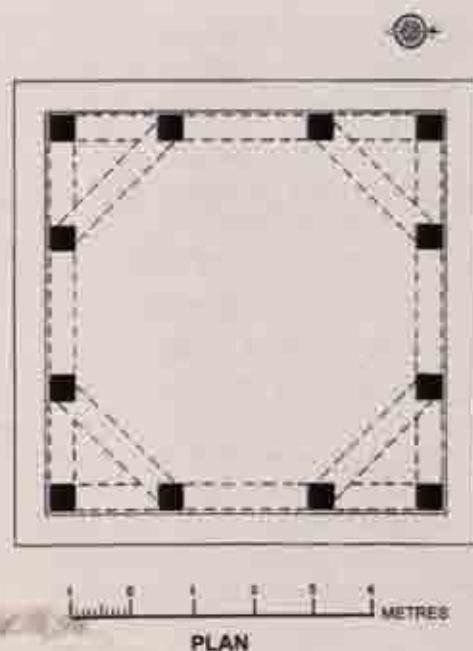
46(c) Close view of Asokan Rock-Edict

1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Begumpur (Lat. 28° 32' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL-2324-Edu., dated 25.03.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This is one of the seven mosques said to have been built by Khan-i-Jahan Junan Shah, the Prime Minister of Firuz Shah Tughluq (A.D. 1351-88). Although it resembles, in many characteristics, Khirki and Kalan Masjid; unlike them it is single storeyed and stands on a raised plinth. The large courtyard is enclosed by arched cloisters on the sides and three-aisle deep prayer hall. The corridors are pierced with gates on the north, south and east with rows of windows on either side, the east gate functioning as the main entrance. There are twenty-four arched openings on the façade of the prayer hall, the central one being the highest with a batter and a pair of tapering minarets in the Tughluq style. The large dome above the central compartment of the prayer hall and small low domes above the central aisles and corridors, are other typical features of the Tughluq style.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Carr Stephen, *The Archaeology and Monumental Remains of Delhi* (Ludhiana and Calcutta 1876); (2) J.A. Page et al (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi: Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratiash Nanda et al (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

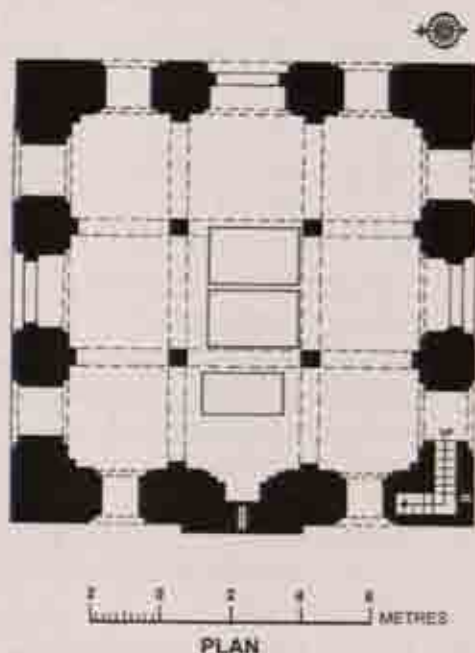




1. **DISTRICT :** South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION :** Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY :** Chiragh Delhi  
(Lat. 28°32' N; Long. 77°13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** DL. 3201-Edu.,  
dated 11.04.1924
4. **APPROACH :** AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** The domed-structure is supported on stone pillars and has plastered extrados in original. It had a walled enclosure, the western wall of which had served as a wall-mosque. It is assignable to Lodi period (A.D. 1451-1526).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).



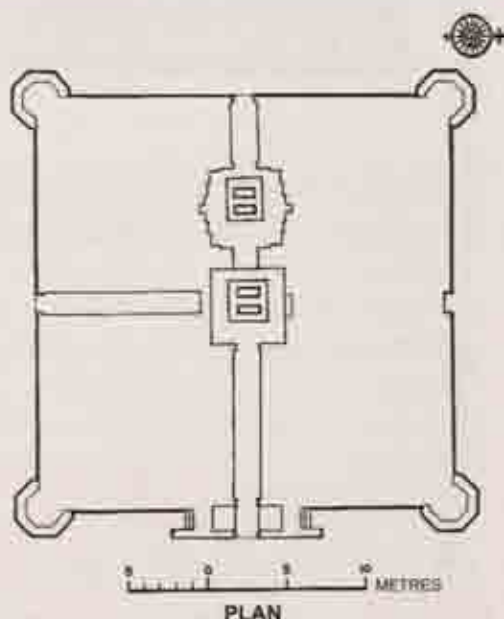
1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Chiragh Delhi  
(Lat. 28°32' N; Long. 77°13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 4759-Edu.,  
dated 06.08.1919
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This tomb of Bahlul Lodi (A. D. 1451-88) founder of the Lodi dynasty, consists of a square chamber, with three arched openings on each side and surmounted by five domes, the central one being larger than the others. The arches are decorated with Quranic inscriptions and medallions in their spandrels.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains between river Yamuna and Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





# ENCLOSURE WALL WITH ENCLOSURE OF THE TOMB OF NAJAF KHAN INCLUSIVE OF TOMB (SAFDAR JUNG FLYOVER)

1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Chankaya Puri
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Safdar Jung Flyover)  
(Lat. 28°34' N; Long. 77°12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 8537-Edu., dated 24.09.1931
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This mausoleum stands on a raised platform of red sandstone, with two inscribed marble cenotaphs on its top, one belonging to Najaf Khan and the other to his daughter Farima. The real graves are in one of the two chambers in the core of the platform. Najaf Khan was related to the Safvi kings of Persia and came with his sister to the court of Muhammad Shah (A.D. 1719-48). He and his daughter died respectively in A.D. 1782 and 1820. According to Persian inscription, Najaf Khan died at the age of 84 in A.H. 1196 (A.D. 1781-82).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy 1983-84*; No. C. 64; (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



## PURANA QILA (INDRAPAT) OR DELHI SHER SHAHI, WITH ALL ITS WALLS, ARCADES, GATEWAYS AND BASTIONS AND GARDENS, THE MOSQUE OF SHER SHAH (KILA KOHNA MASJID), THE SHER MANDAL AND ENTRANCES TO SUB TERRANEAN PASSAGES

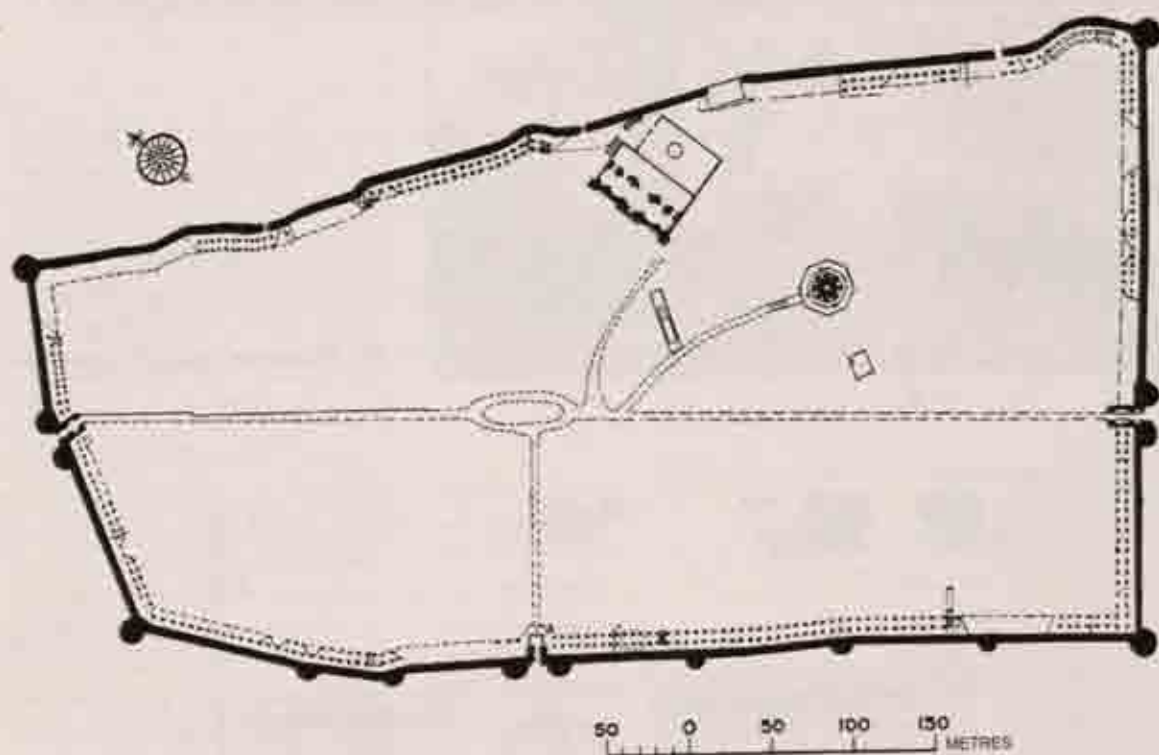
1. **DISTRICT**: South Delhi; **TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION**: Connaught Place
2. **LOCALITY**: Delhi (Purana Qila) (Lat. 28°36' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.**: DL, 9058-Edu., dated 11.12.1913
4. **APPROACH**: AIRPORT: Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION**: Delhi; **BUS STATION**: Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY**: The Purana Qila was raised over the ancient mound, which is traditionally associated with Indraprastha, the city of *Mahabharata* story. Sher Shah Suri (A.D. 1540-45) demolished the city of Dinpanah built by Humayun and on the same site raised this citadel. It is irregular oblong on plan with bastions on corners and three gates, opening on the north, south and west. It is believed that Sher Shah left Purana Qila incomplete and Humayun completed it. Excavation at Purana Qila has yielded the evidence of a continuous habitation from pre-Mauryan times, through Sunga, Saka-Kushan period (1100 B.C.-A.D. 300), Gupta (circa A.D. 400-600), post-Gupta (circa A.D. 700-800), Rajput (A.D. 1206-1526) to early Mughal period (A.D. 1526-1556). Amongst small finds of the different periods, notable are a gold-plated Gupta coin, inscribed sealings, coins of Samantadeva and of some Delhi Sultans and Chinese porcelain fragment bearing an inscription of the Ming period (A.D. 1465-87). Among structural remains exposed may be mentioned a *hammam* of the Mughal period.

**Sher Mandal**: It is a double-storeyed octagonal tower of red sandstone relieved by marble, surmounted by an octagonal pavilion or *chhatra*. On the second storey, the central chamber is cruciform, with recesses on its four sides. Purpose of the building is not certain, but was probably used by Humayun as his library, from the step of which he fell down as he knelt in response to the *Muazzin's* call for prayer and ultimately died.

**Qal'a-i-Kuhna Masjid**: It was built by Sher Shah in A.D. 1541. Its prayer hall is rectangular, pierced by five horse-shoe shaped arches in the front. The central arch, higher than the others and framed within projection, is flanked by narrow fluted pilasters. This mosque occupies an important position in the development of the Mughal mosque architecture.

6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the western bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Indian Archaeology-A Review* for the years 1954-55, 1969-70 to 1972-73; (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, Delhi 1982).





51(a) Site plan of Purana Qila



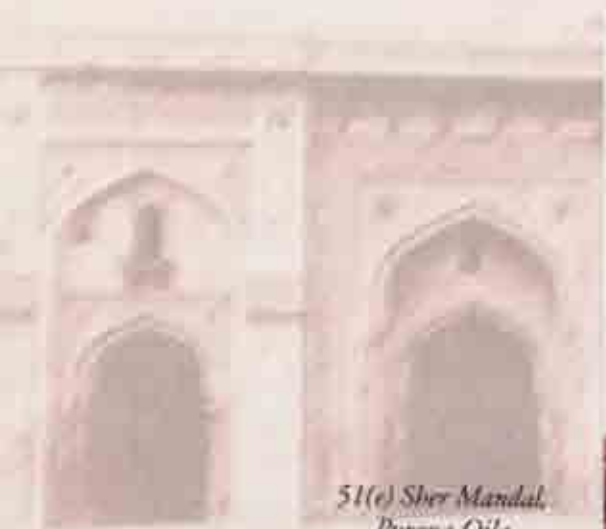
51(b) General view of the fort wall.  
Purana Qila



51(c) Humayun's gate, Purana Qila



51(d) Qal'a-i-Kulma Masjid, Purana Qila



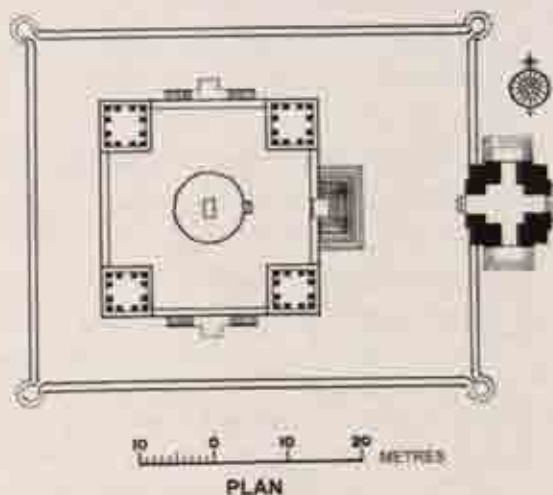
51(e) Sher Mandal,  
Purana Qila



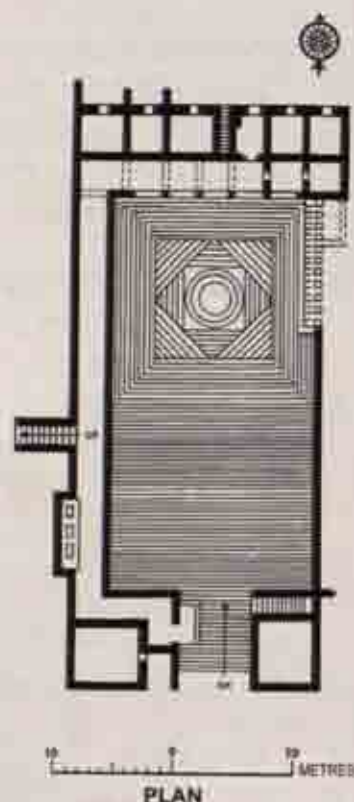


# TOMB OF DARYA KHAN (GATTO SARAI/KIDWAI NAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Gatto Sarai (Kidwai Nagar)  
(Lat. 28° 34' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 6469-Edu.,  
dated 28.10.1925
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The massive tomb is believed to be that of Darya Khan Lohani, who served all the Lodi kings in several high posts. This unique construction consists of the tomb proper in centre, and domed *chhatris* on corners, all built on an extensive three-tiered platform. The lowest tier has traces of *chhatris* on corners and a gateway and colonnaded chambers in front on the eastern side.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi. Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, Delhi 1982).

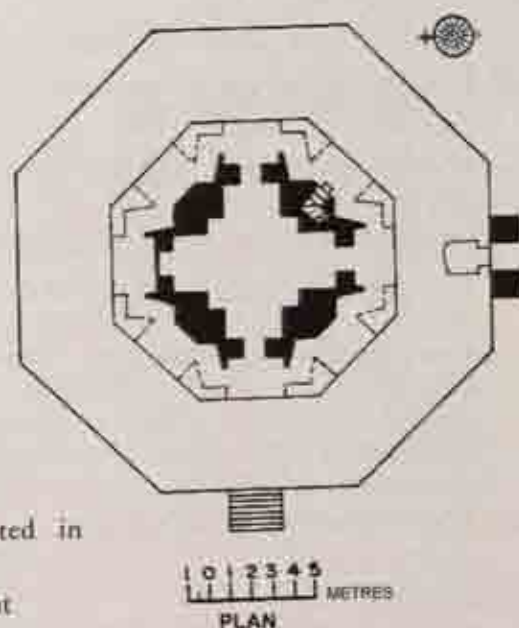


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Ghiaspur (Nizamuddin)  
(Lat. 28°35' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3925-Edu., dated 24.06.1925
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This large *baoli* (stepped well) is considered sacred by the followers of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya. It is said that the *baoli* was under construction at the same time when Ghiyasu'd-Din Tughluq was engaged in building Tughluqabad. As the latter had prohibited workmen to work elsewhere, the labourers worked for the saint during nights. But when the emperor forbade the work during the night and the sale of oil for the purpose, the water of the *baoli* served as oil through the miraculous power of the saint.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of the River Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage - A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, Delhi 1982).

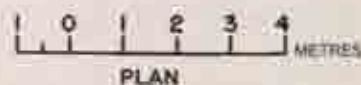
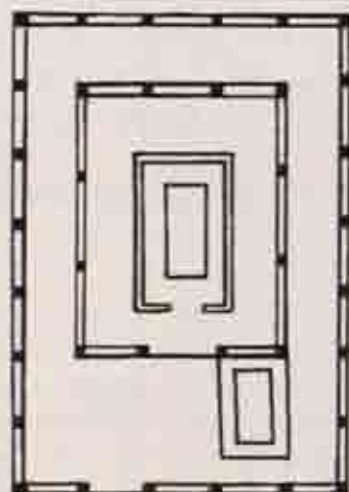




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Ghiaspur (Nizamuddin)  
(Lat. 28° 35' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3201-Edu.,  
dated 11.06.1924
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The rubble built tomb, square internally and octagonal externally, has incised plaster decoration on the interior which includes floral and geometrical motifs and inscriptions. The identity of the person buried in the tomb is not known.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is located in plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

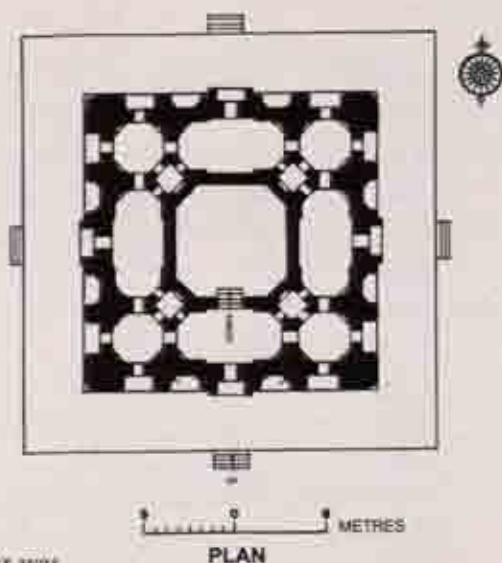


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Ghiaspur (Nizamuddin)  
(Lat. 28°35' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 3925-Edu., dated 24.06.1925
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Amir Khusrô was the chief disciple of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya. He enjoyed the patronage of several rulers and was also a celebrated saint and poet. This tomb was erected in A.D. 1605-06 during the reign of Jahangir by Tahir Muhammad Imadud Din Hasan. The tomb is constructed of marble and is covered with vaulted roof supported on twelve pillars and crowned externally by a pair of *guldastas*. It has inscriptions of various dates.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No.
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* 1915-16; (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. I, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, Delhi 1982).

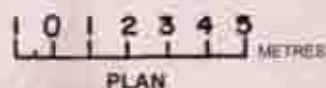
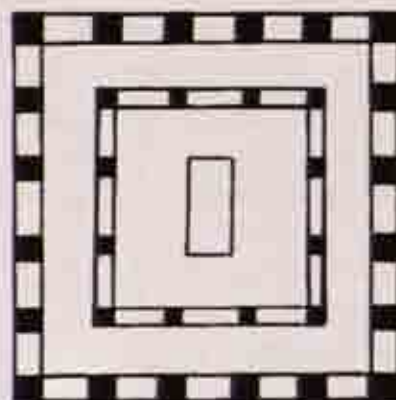




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Ghiaspur (Nizamuddin)  
(Lat. 28° 35' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3201-Edu.,  
dated 11.06.1924
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It stands on a raised platform, each of its sides pierced by five arches with a vaulted chamber in the centre. Originally it was surrounded by a walled enclosure, which has now disappeared. An inscription over the entrance to the central hall describes that Mirza Muzaffar was buried here in A.H. 1012 (A.D. 1603). His grandfather came from Khurasan to Babur's court and he was son of Gulrukh Begam, daughter of Humayun's brother Mirza Kamran.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy* 1975-76, No.D. 62; (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, Delhi 1982).

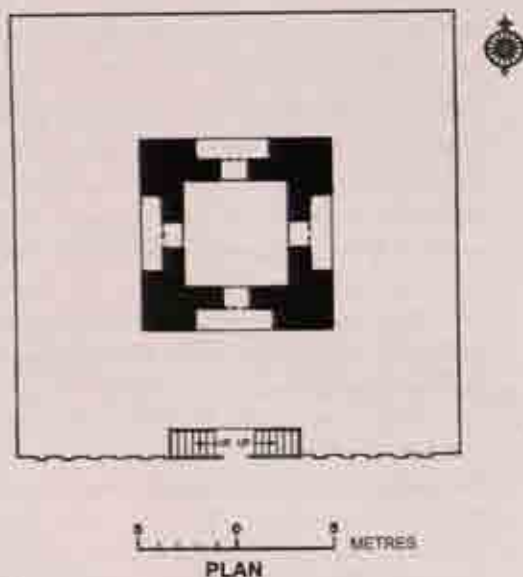


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Ghiaspur (Nizamuddin)  
(Lat. 28°35' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3925-Edu.,  
dated 24.06.1925
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya died in A.D. 1325, but his original tomb does not exist any longer. It was repaired and decorated by Firuz Shah Tughluq (A.D. 1351-88), but even the repaired building has disappeared. The present tomb was built in A.H. 970 (A.D. 1562-63) by Khan of great dignity. The inscriptional text was composed by Faridun. The repairs or additions to the tomb complex continued by the devotees. It consists of a square chamber surrounded by verandahs, which are pierced by the arched openings, while its roof is surmounted by a dome placed on an octagonal drum. The dome is decorated by vertical strips of black marble and is crowned by a lotus crest.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** :  
Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy 1975-76*, No. D. 77; (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, Delhi 1982).





1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Ghiaspur (Nizamuddin)  
(Lat. 28° 35' N; Long. 77° 15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL-3201-Edu.,  
dated 11.06.1924
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The stone built, plastered square structure assignable to Mughal period, stands on a mound and is without any grave inside. There are, however, unknown graves lying on the mound in ruined enclosure.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in  
the area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : J.A. Page *et al* (ed.),  
Zafar Hasan's *Monuments of Delhi. Lasting Splendour of the Great  
Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997).



1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi; **TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Hauz Khas (Lat. 28° 33' N; Long. 77° 11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 6037-Edu., dated 26.08.1914
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Alaud-Din Khalji (A.D. 1296-1316) had excavated a large tank, named Hauz-i-Alai, for use by the inhabitants of Siri, the Second City of Delhi, founded by him. Firuz Shah Tughluq desilted it and put it in repairs, and built several buildings on its southern and eastern banks and these ruins are known as Hauz Khas. The tomb of Firuz Shah is a rubble built plastered square chamber having high but slightly battered walls and a lofty dome. The intrados and the ceiling of the dome and squinch-pendentives are decorated with plaster-work, including incised Quranic inscriptions over the southern doorway with characters and paintings. The inscriptions over the southern doorway were incised in A.H. 913 (A.D. 1507) during Sikandar Lodi's reign, when he undertook some repairs to the tomb. The features of early Indian construction *viz.* doorway spanned by a lintel and stone railings, have been nicely mingled with Islamic architecture. Among the four graves inside the chamber, the central one is of Firuz Shah and two others of his son and grandson. Immediately to the north and west of Firuz Shah's tomb, the college was built by Firuz Shah in the year A.H. 753 (A.D. 1352-53) on the south and east banks of Hauz Khas. It is constructed of rubble masonry and dressed stone, and originally consisted of a range of double-storeyed buildings extending from the tomb of Firuz Shah to a distance of 45.10 m and 65.5 m respectively north and west of the tomb. The best preserved portions of the college are the two chambers adjacent to the tomb. They are double-storeyed and contain arched *dalan*s and projecting windows on the tank side. The building is in such a ruined state that it is difficult to say anything about its arrangement. It has, however, been rescued from further dilapidation by extensive measures of conservation.

Sayyid Ahmad Khan remarks that it was built by Firuz Shah, its head teacher being Sayyid Yusuf, who died in A.H. 790 (A.D. 1388) and was buried in its courtyard. There are a few *chhatris* in this complex, which have stone pillars supporting plastered domes and sometimes battlements of the *kangura* design.

Some thirty yards south-west of Firuz Shah's Tomb, there seems to have been a dwelling house attached to the college. It contains a domed compartment with an open courtyard to its east. The latter is surrounded on the north and south by three arched *dalan*, while on the east is a wall pierced by a doorway of dressed stone. The domed compartment is paved with local grey stone, and is entered through doorways on the east and west. A small opening in the east wall of the compartment near the south *dalan* gives access to a staircase which leads to the roof of the building. At the northern extremity of the college there is a mosque which consists of a central courtyard surrounded by arched *dalan*s on the east and south; those on the north having disappeared. The prayer chamber on the west is divided into nine bays, one bay deep. The west wall of the prayer chamber is broken by *mihrab* recesses and arched window openings alternately, three of the latter together with the openings in the side walls having projecting balconies outside. The openings in the west wall of the prayer chamber constitute an unusual feature in a mosque. The central balcony projects from the face of the wall and has a flight of steps on the north and south leading down to the tank. A third stairway descends from the outside of the mosque, and access to it is gained through a doorway in the south wing, which contains three compartments. Another stairway in the inner wall of this wing gives access to the roof of the building. To the east of the south wing is a domed structure, which was apparently the gateway of the mosque. Opposite to this gateway, on the north, is a circular bastion, which seems to have been originally connected with the north wing now ruined. The mosque was attached to the college for the use of its students and the staff. These buildings are sited on an L-shaped plan. With their latticed windows,



Medallions in stucco, lotus motif, paintings on ceilings, balconied windows and deep niches, possibly for keeping books, these wings stand out as a unique complex in their class. The independent building on the southwestern corner could have served possibly as the principal's residence. One of the old entrances to the area is from the west, now closed. There are several staircases leading down to the tank from the upper storeys of the *madrasa*. Disposed all over the area, including the neighbourhood of the tank, are several tombs of different designs, but the persons buried in them are not known; although some of these could be the teachers of the college.

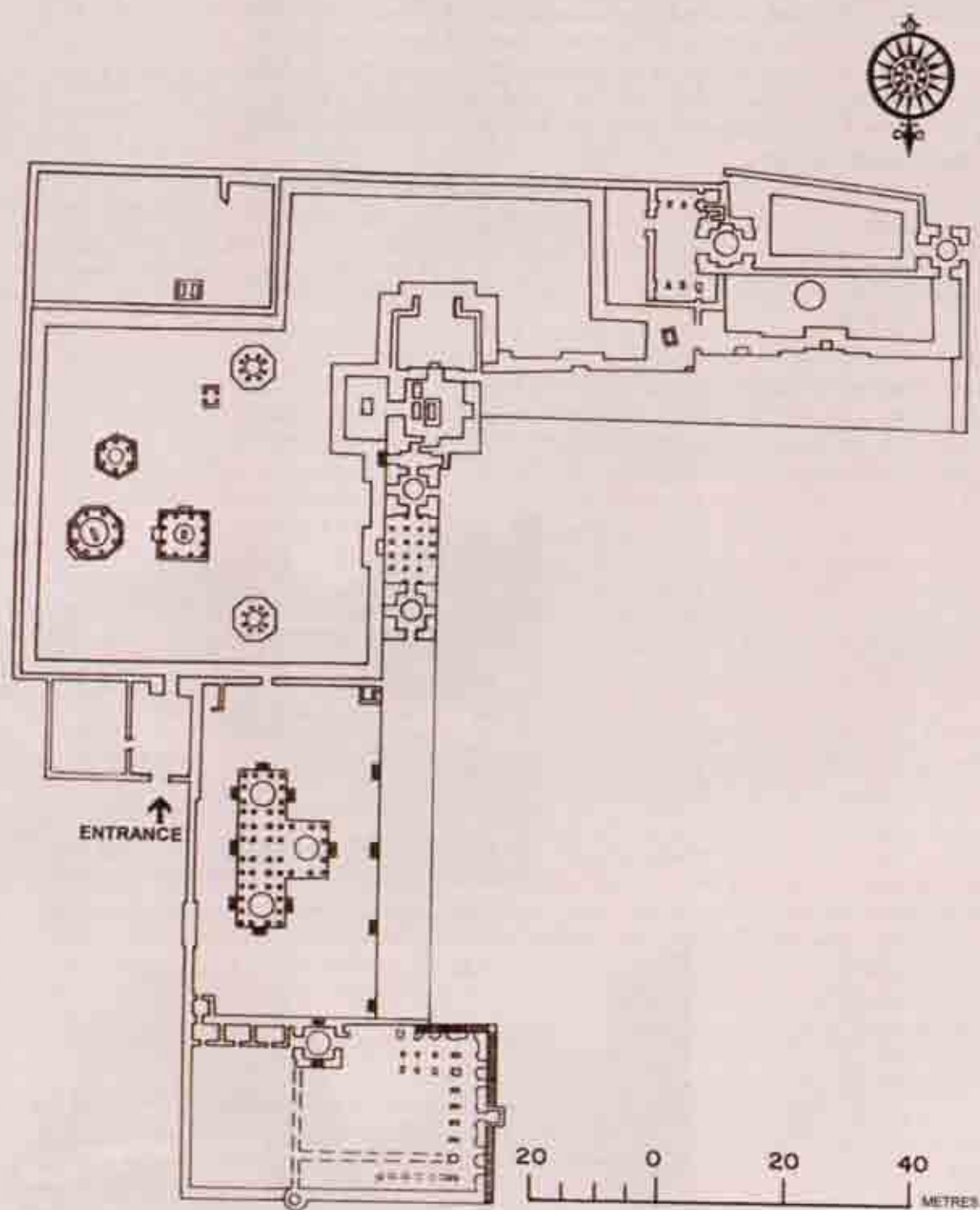
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in area east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), Zafar Hasan's *Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



59(a) A view of Madrasa building, Hauz Khas



59(b) A view of chhatris, Hauz Khas



59(c) Plan of Hauz Khas group of buildings





*59(d) Old cemetery, Hauz Khas*



*59(e) Dalan and ruined buildings, Hauz Khas*



*59(f) Tomb of Firuz Shah,  
Hauz Khas*



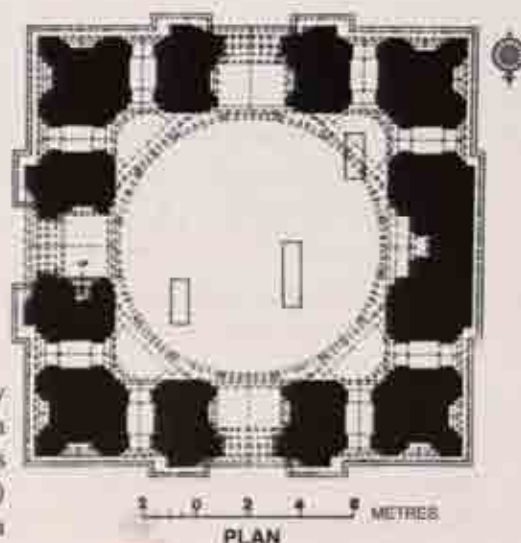
*59(g) Domed building, Hauz Khas*



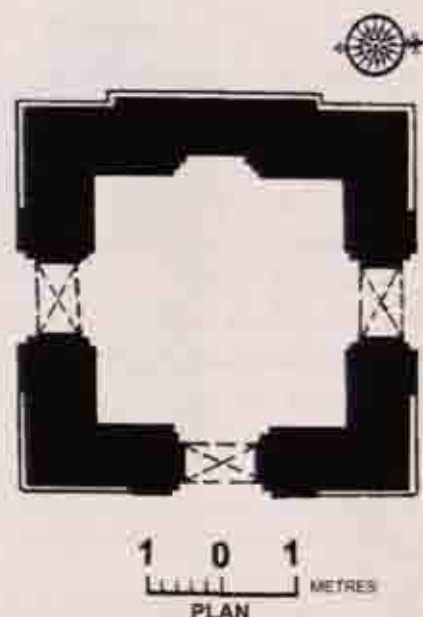
*59(h) Old gateway, Hauz Khas*



1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Humayunpur  
(Lat. 28° 35' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 3925-Edu.,  
dated 24.06.1925
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This square structure built with grey stone ashlar follows the pattern of square Lodi tombs. With semblance of three storeys on the facades, its ceiling bears painted incised plaster. It was built in A.H. 906 (A.D. 1501) during Sikandar Lodi's reign, according to an inscription on its western wall.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Pugh *et al* (ed.), Zafar Hasan's *Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

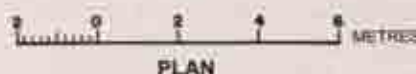
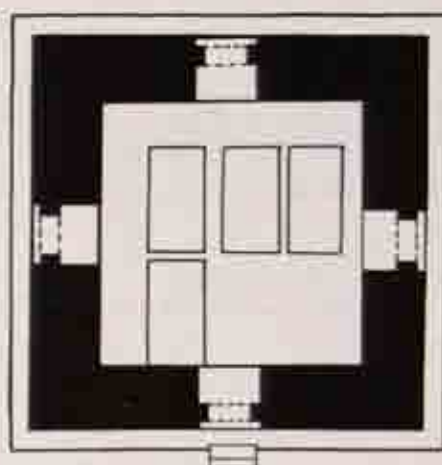


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Humayunpur (Hauz Khas)  
(Lat. 28° 33' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3925-Edu.,  
dated 24.06.1925
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The tomb, locally named as Kali Gumti, is constructed of rubble masonry following the square pattern of Lodi tombs and does not contain any grave.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

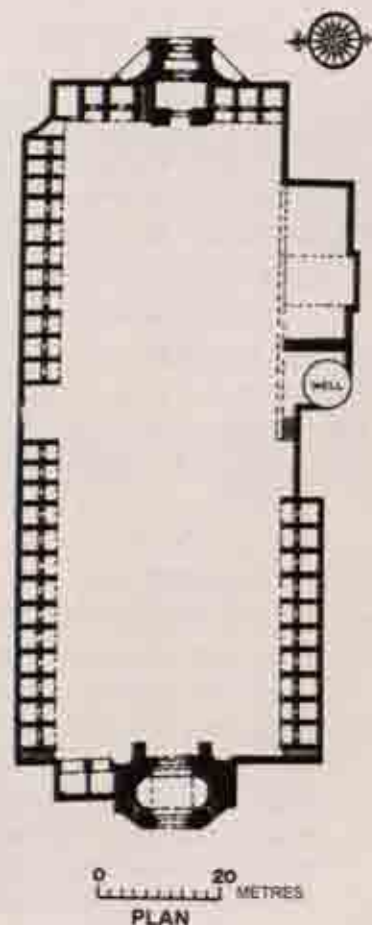




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Humayunpur (Hauz Khas)  
(Lat. 28°33' N; Long. 77°12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 3925-Edu.,  
dated 24.06.1925
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The tomb is a plastered rubble masonry structure, standing on a raised plinth and is topped by a dome. It is assignable to the Khalji period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, Delhi 1982).

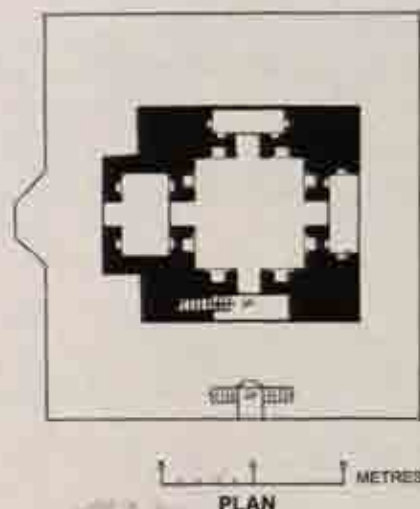


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Inderpat (Lat. 28° 35' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL 8039-Edu., dated 12.11.1927
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This sarai is supposed to have been built by Haji Begum for three hundred Arab *mullahs* (priests) whom she had brought from Mecca, hence the name Arab Sarai. It is divided into two quadrangles by series of cells provided with a gateway in the centre. Immediately outside its lofty eastern entrance, approached by a gateway from the east, is the second quadrangle, originally bounded by arched cells, known as *mandi* (market). It was a later addition by Mihr Banu, chief eunuch in the time of Jahangir (A.D. 1605-1627).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

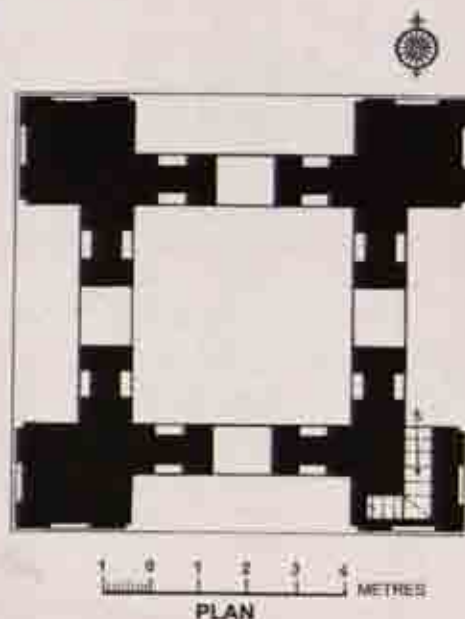




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Inderpat Estate (Sundar Nursery)  
(Lat. 28°35' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 8903-Edu.,  
dated 14.12.1927
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The rubble built square domed tomb stands on a raised platform. The interior of the tomb is profusely decorated with floral and inscriptional designs in incised plaster. The identity of the person buried in it is not known. It is assignable to early Mughul Period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Ramesh Nanda et al (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (2) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

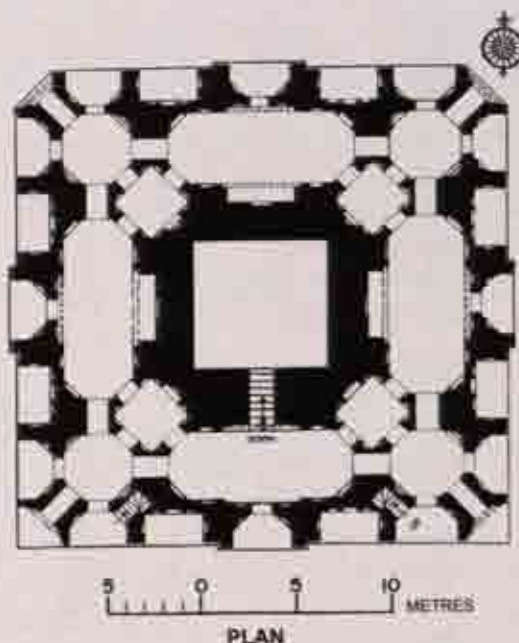


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Inderpat Estate (Sundar Nursery)  
(Lat. 28° 35' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 8903-Edu.,  
dated 14.12.1927
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : To the west of Sunderwala Mahal,  
within the enclosure stands a domed square tomb  
profusely decorated with incised plaster on the inner  
sides. Architecturally, it belongs to the early Mughal  
period. Identity of person buried in it is not known.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains  
west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al*  
(ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Existing Splendour of the  
Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish  
Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1,  
INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its  
Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





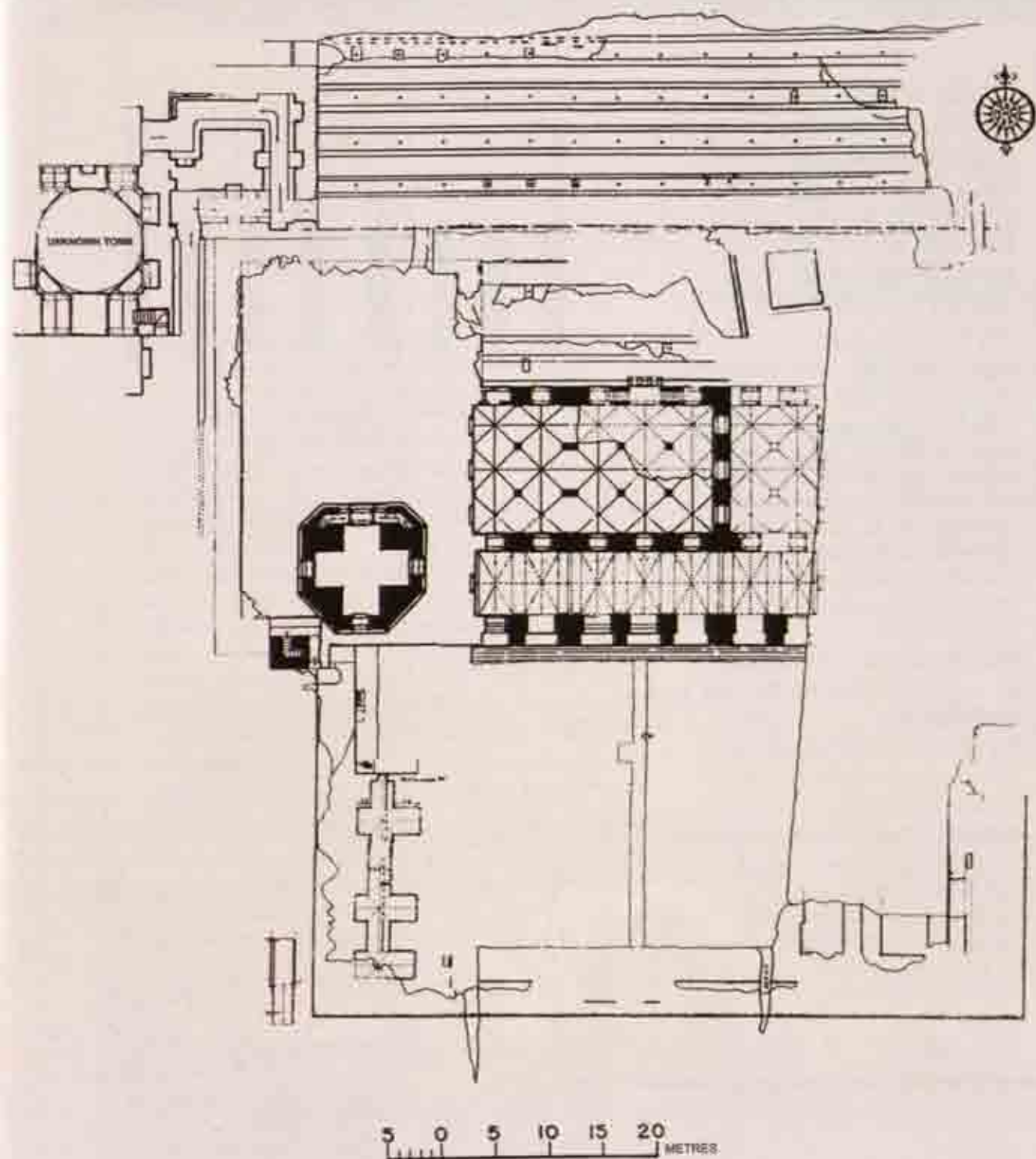
1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Inderpat Estate (Sundar Nursery)  
(Lat. 28° 35' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 8903-Edu.,  
dated 14.12.1927
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In the eastern portion of a large enclosure stands a rubble built tomb, rectangular in plan with chamfered corners and surmounted by a dome. Access to the chamber lies through the verandah with five arches on each of its four sides. Below the central chamber is an underground chamber, which must have contained a grave. There is considerable plaster decoration on the interior, which has now deteriorated. It belongs to the Mughal period, but the identity of person buried here is not known.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. I, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982)



1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Kalu Sarai  
(Lat. 28°32' N; Long. 77°12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 2324-Edu.,  
dated 25.03.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is an unusual rubble built massive octagonal structure on a high platform, with sloping sides in the Tughluq style and a doorway at each cardinal point. It is believed to have been used as the residence by Shaikh Hasan Tahir, a saint of Sikandar Lodi's reign (A.D. 1488 - 1517). Muhammad Tughluq (A.D. 1325-1351) is said to have used it as a tower for reviewing his troops. Some regard it as a bastion of Jahanpanah, the Fourth City of Delhi, built by Muhammad Tughluq.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains between Delhi Ridge and the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Carr Stephen, *The Archaeology and Monumental Remains of Delhi* (Ludhiana and Calcutta 1876), (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

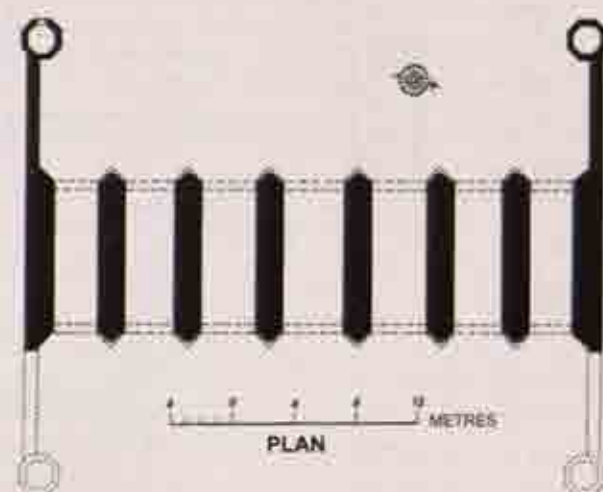






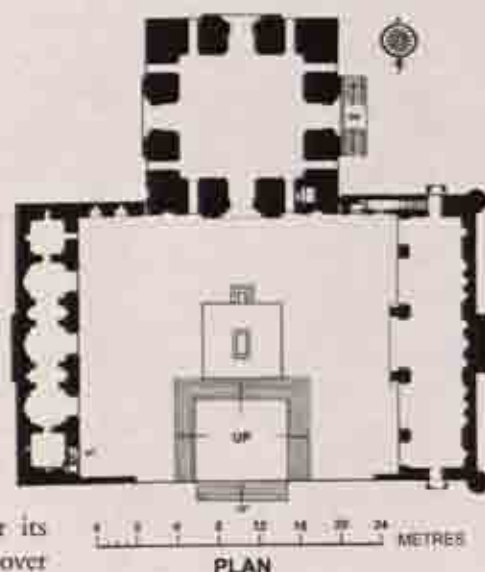
*Site plan of Bijay Mandal, neighbouring domes building and dalan, Kalu Savai*

1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Khairpur (Lodi Garden)  
(Lat. 28° 35' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 387-Edu.,  
dated 16.01.1914
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : A little to the east of Sikandar Lodi's Tomb known as Athpula, lies a bridge with seven arches, their span decreasing from the centre to the bank of the streamlet over which it was built. The word *pula* obviously does not refer to the 'openings', but to piers, of which there are eight (*ath*) in this bridge. The Athpula is believed to have been built during the reign of emperor Akbar (A.D. 1556-1605) by one Nawab Bahadur.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains between Delhi Ridge and the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

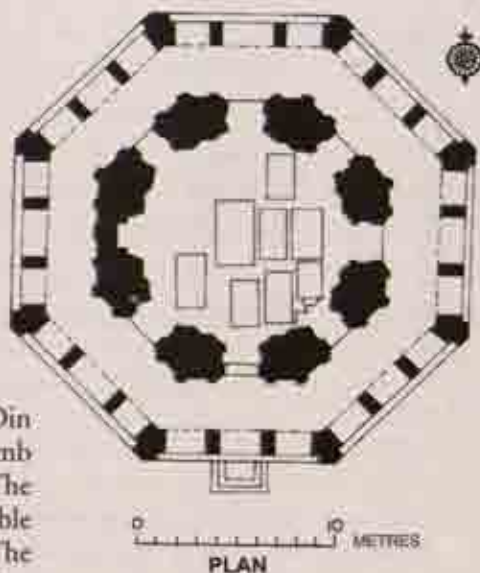




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Khairpur (Lodi Garden)  
(Lat. 28°35' N; Long. 77°13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 387-Edu., Dated 16.01.1914
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Bara-Gumbad is a square tomb with an imposing dome and turrets on corners and façade, possessing a semblance of being double-storeyed. The person lying buried in it is not identified but he must have been a high ranking officer during Sikandar Lodi's reign (A.D. 1489-1517). The dominating position and the present absence of a grave raises possibility that it might have been erected as a gateway to the mosque. Bara-Gumbad mosque was built in A.H. 900 (A.D. 1494), as seen from the inscription over its southern *mihrab*; It has low domes over central bays, flat roof over end-bays, oriel windows and tapering minarets. It occupies an important place in the development of the Mughal mosques. The mosque is profusely carved with coloured tiles and with foliage and Quranic inscriptions wrought in incised and painted plaster.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in area between the river Yamuna on the east and Delhi Ridge on the west.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997), (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



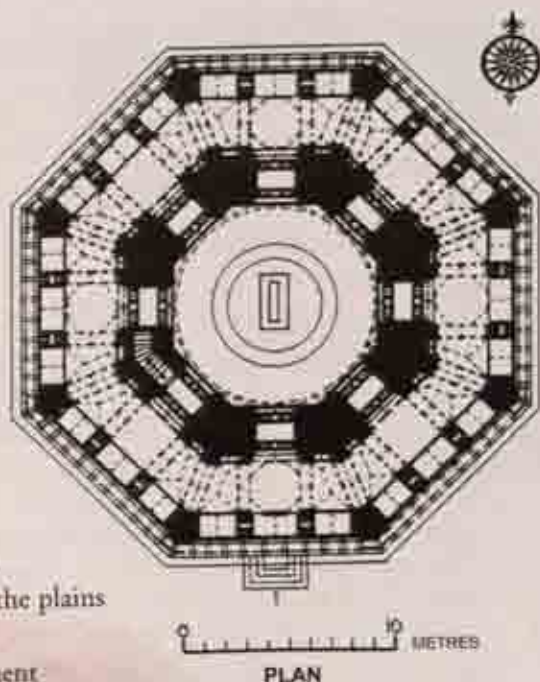
1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Khairpur (Lodi Garden)  
(Lat. 28°35' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 387-Edu., dated 16.01.1914
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Muhammad Shah, son of Farid Shah, was the third king of Sayyid dynasty. He ascended the throne in A.H. 837 (A.D. 1433-34) and died in A.H. 849 (A.D. 1445). The building is said to have been erected by Alaud-Din Alam Shah, son and successor of Muhammad Shah. The tomb consists of an octagonal chamber surrounded by a verandah. The three arched openings on each face are supported on "double square" pillars which are typical of the buildings of this period. The eight-pillared *chhatris*, the dome of typical Afghan type, sloping masonry of buttresses, *guldastas* above the corners and along the angles of the drum are important architectural and decorative features of the building. There are eight graves in the building, the one in the centre is of Muhammad Shah.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area between river Yamuna on the east and Delhi Ridge on the west.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), Zafar Hasan's *Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others*, (reprint, New Delhi, 1997; and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi, 1999).





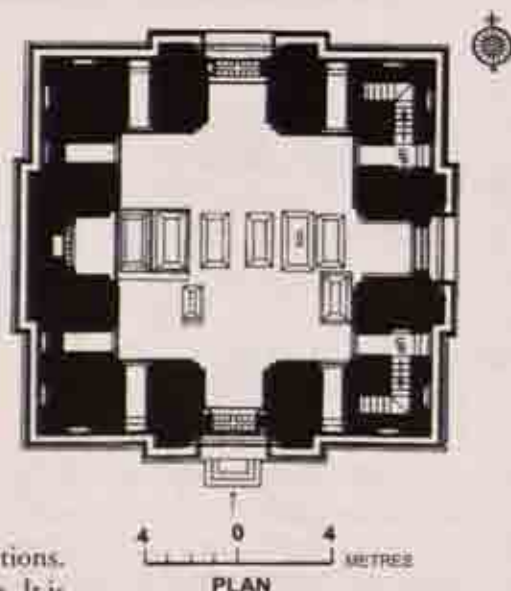
## TOMB OF SIKANDAR LODI WITH ITS ENCLOSURE WALLS AND BASTIONS, GATES AND COMPOUND (KHAIRPUR/LODI GARDEN)

1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Khairpur (Lodi Garden)  
(Lat. 28°35' N; Long. 77°13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 387-Edu.,  
dated 16.01.1914
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Ibrahim Lodi, son and successor of Sikandar Lodi, built this tomb in the year A.D. 1517 on Sikandar Lodi's death. It is an octagonal chamber, surrounded by verandahs, with each side pierced by three arches and the angles occupied by sloping buttresses.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi. Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



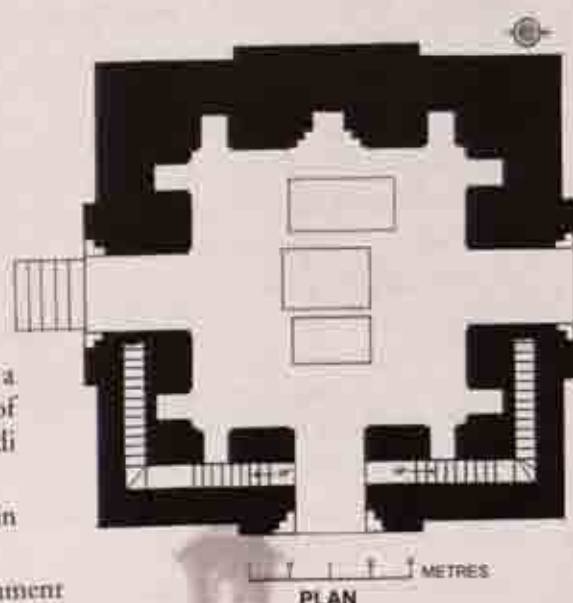
## UNKNOWN TOMB KNOWN AS SHISH GUMBAD (KHAIRPUR/LODI GARDEN)

1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Khairpur (Lodi Garden)  
(Lat. 28° 35' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 387-Edu.,  
dated 16.01.1914
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Architecturally, this tomb follows the pattern of square Lodi tombs with a double storeyed appearance and is similar to the gate-house of the Bara Gumbad mosque. The ceiling is decorated with incised plaster work containing floral designs and Quranic inscriptions. Originally, the monument was richly decorated with blue tiles. It is not known who lies buried here. It was perhaps built during Sikandar Lodi's reign (A.D. 1489-1517).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies between river Yamuna on the east and Delhi Ridge on the west.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. I, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

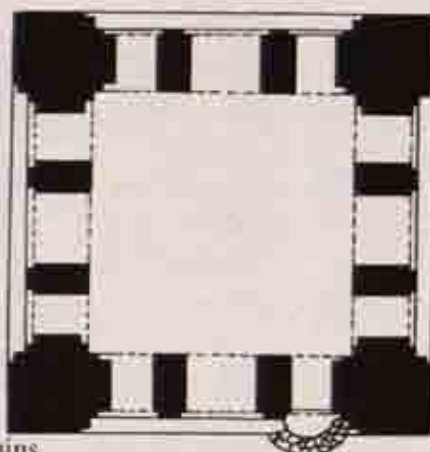




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Kharera  
(Lat. 28°33' N; Long. 77°12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 3925-Edu.,  
dated 24.06.1925
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Near the tomb of Bibi/Dadi stands a similar but smaller tomb in square pattern, typical of Lodi tombs. It is popularly known as the tomb of Bandi (maid) or Pori (grand daughter).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in  
the plains east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al*  
(ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the  
Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish  
Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A  
Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and  
(3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood*  
(reprint, New Delhi 1982).



1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Kharera  
(Lat. 28°33' N; Long. 77°12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3925-Edu.,  
dated 24.06.1925
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It consists of a building, having twelve pillars supporting a vaulted concrete roof and appears to be a tomb assignable to Lodi period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

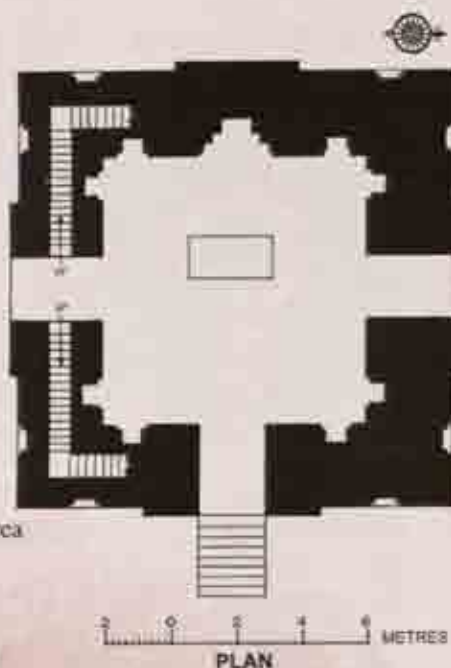


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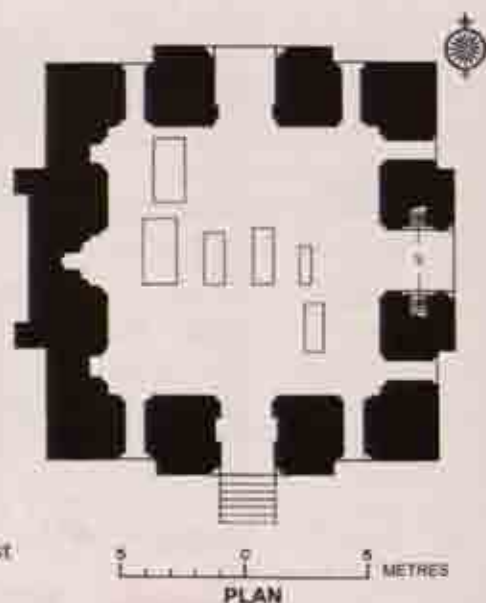




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Kharera (Lat. 28° 33' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3925-Edu., dated 24.06.1925
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The rubble built domed building follows the square pattern of Lodi tombs and is similar to Biwi or Dadi-ka-Gumbad in general treatment and design; except for the absence of arched openings flanking the archways piercing the sides and the *mihrab*. Inside is an unknown grave of rubble coated with plaster.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Kharera (Lat. 28° 33' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3925-Edu., dated 24.06.1925
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Built of rubble and plastered, this tomb follows the square pattern of the Lodi tombs, with opening on east, north and south and façades broken into semblance of 'storeys'. Identity of person buried here is not known, but it is popularly called Biwi or Dadi-ka-Gumbad.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

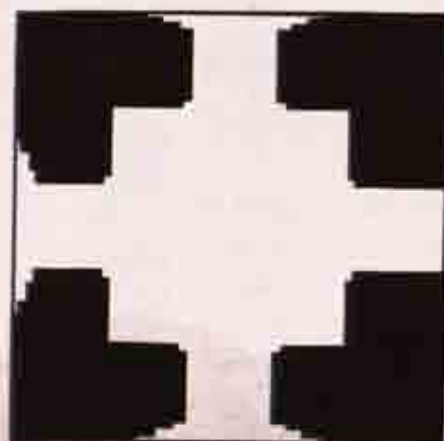




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Kharera (Hauz Khas Enclave)  
(Lat. 28°32' N; Long. 77°12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 4700-Edu.,  
dated 19.08.1924
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This rubble built tapering tower, rising from a platform and provided with a staircase in its interior, was built probably during the Khalji period. There are several circular holes in its exterior of uncertain use. It is believed that the heads of thieves (*chor*) who were caught and beheaded, used to be placed in these holes to deter others from committing theft, hence, the name Chor Minar.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains between Delhi Ridge and the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi. Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Kharera (Lat. 28°33' N; Long. 77°12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3925-Edu.,  
dated 24.06.1925
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The purpose of this building is not known. The domed building is built of rubble masonry finished with plaster, assignable to Lodi period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

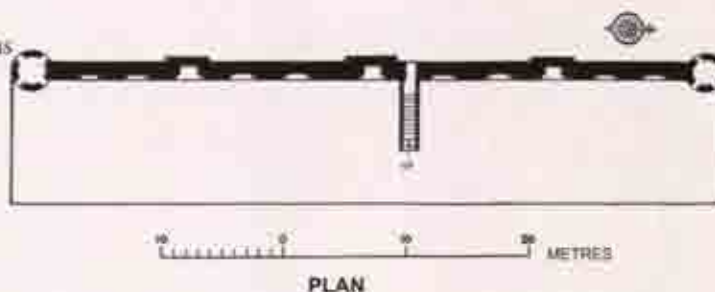


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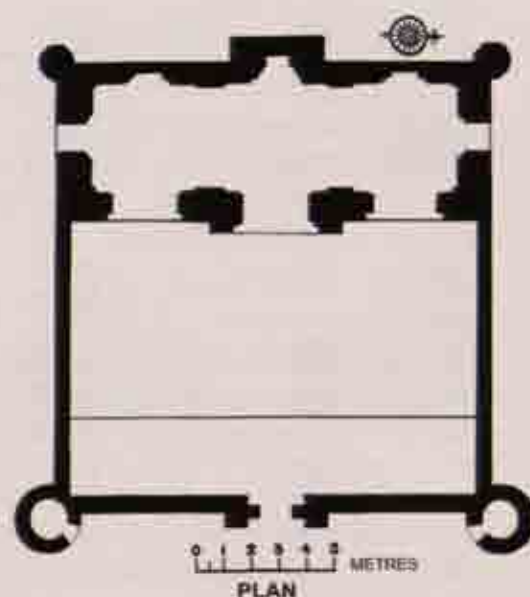




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Kharera  
(Lat. 28° 32' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL,  
4700-Edu., dated 19.08.1924
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : An inscription on a red sandstone slab fixed on the south bastion towards east is full of praise of Iqbal Khan, popularly known as Mallu Khan, a powerful noble and virtually the ruler during Muhammad Tughluq's reign. The mosque as described in the inscription, is stated to have been built in A.H. 807 (A.D. 1404-05) after Timur's ruthless plundering of Delhi.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), Zafar Hasan's *Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

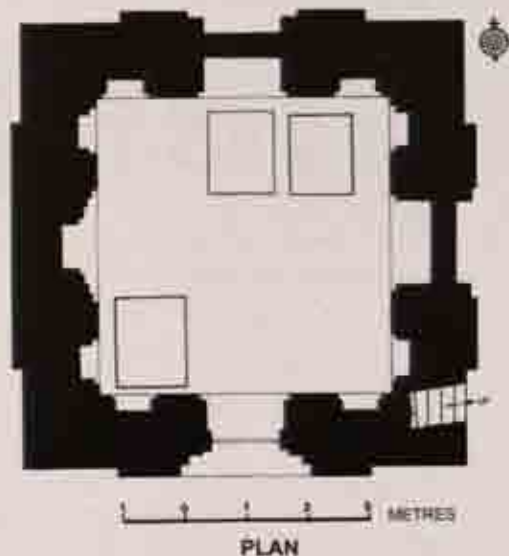


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Kharera (Lat. 28°33' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 289-Edu., dated 12.01.1921
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This plastered rubble built mosque is surmounted by a single dome over the central portion. The blue tiles decorating the façade above the *chhajja* has given its present name, i.e., blue mosque. There is an inscription over its central archway wherein it is described that it was built in A.H. 911 (A.D. 1505-06) during the reign of Sikandar Lodi, by Kasumbhil, nurse of Fath Khan, son of Khan-i-Azam Masnad Ali Khawas Khan, then governor of Delhi.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in area between the river Yamuna on the east and Delhi Ridge on the west.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (2) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



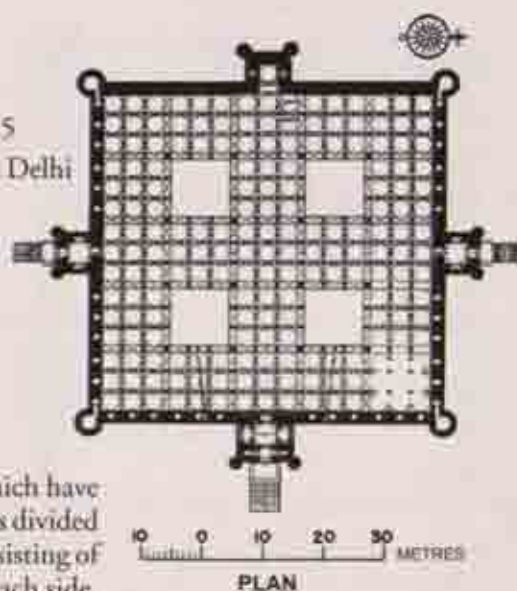


1. DISTRICT : South Delhi  
TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION : New Delhi
2. LOCALITY : Kharera (Lat. 28° 33' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. NOTIFICATION NO. : DL-3925-Edu.,  
dated 24.06.1925
4. APPROACH : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi
5. BRIEF HISTORY : The rubble built domed structure has arched entrances on three sides, and *mihrab* on the west assignable to Lodi period.
6. TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES : It lies  
in plains east of Delhi Ridge.
7. OWNERSHIP : Government
8. IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE? : No
9. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY : (1) J.A. Page *et al*  
(ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the  
Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratiish  
Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2,  
INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its  
Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi
- TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Khirkee (Lat. 28° 31' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 782-Edu., Dated 04.02.1915
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi

5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This is believed to be one of the seven mosques constructed by Khan-i-Jahan Juman Shah, Prime Minister of Firuz Shah Tughluq (A.D. 1351-88). Built with rubble stone and thickly plastered, it is a double-storeyed structure. Battered bastions occupy its four corners, imparting it a fortified appearance. Corresponding with the openings of cells on the storey, the upper storey contains perforated windows (*khirkis*) which have given the mosque its present name. The pillared courtyard is divided into twenty-five squares, five on each side, each square consisting of nine smaller squares. Among the larger squares, three on each side, two on the corners and one in the middle, together with a square in the centre of the courtyard, are each covered with a cluster of nine small low domes. Among the remaining squares, four on the diagonals are left uncovered to admit light while the others are covered with flat roofs. This is an ingenious way of covering the courtyard.

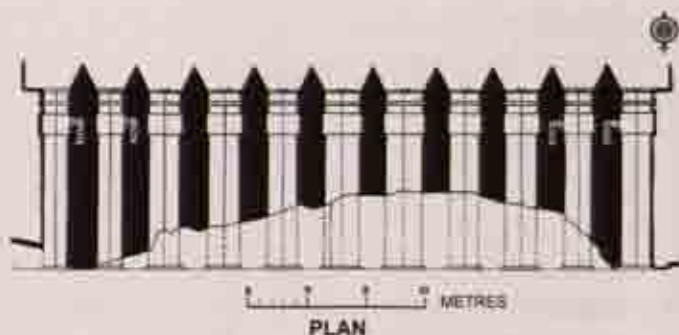


6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains between Delhi Ridge and the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





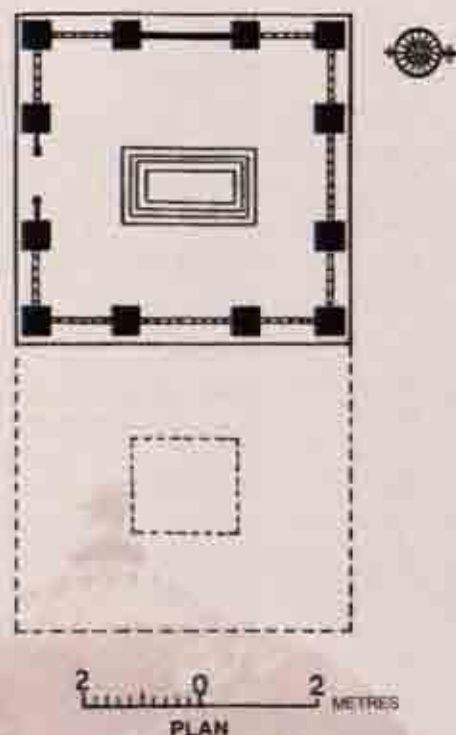
1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Khirkee  
(Lat. 28° 31' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3201-Edu.,  
dated 11.06.1924
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi



5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This is a weir, built by Muhammad Tughluq (A.D. 1325-51), to regulate the impounded waters for the purpose of irrigation. It is a unique structure with eleven openings, two at each end being of a subsidiary nature and the remaining ones giving it its present name (meaning bridge with seven openings). The sides of the openings are provided with grooves for sliding shutters. At both the ends is a tower, with an octagonal chamber within, once utilized for a school.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains across nullah, east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Carr Stephen, *The Archaeology and Monumental Remains of Delhi* (Ludhiana and Calcutta 1876); (2) J. A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi: Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

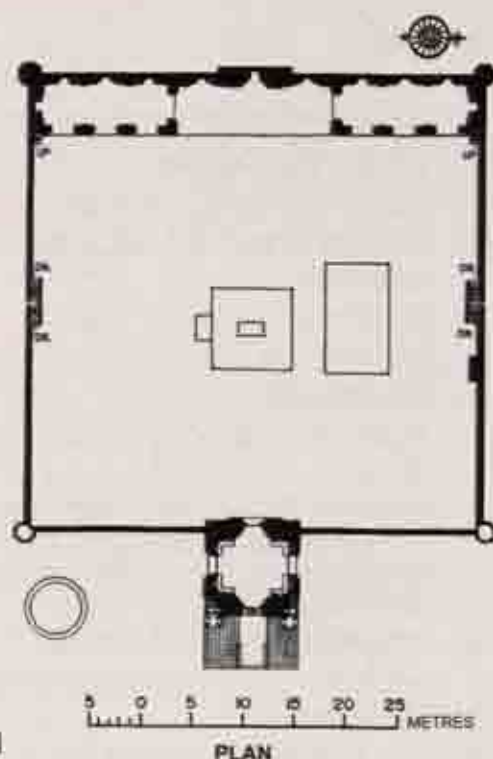


1. DISTRICT : South Delhi  
TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION : Hauz Khas
2. LOCALITY : Khirkee  
(Lat. 28° 32' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. NOTIFICATION NO. : DL, 7485-Edu.,  
dated 25.10.1918
4. APPROACH : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi
5. BRIEF HISTORY : Shaikh Yusuf Qattal was a disciple of Qazi Jalauddin of Lahore. He performed religious devotion at Satpula and died in the year A.H. 933. The tomb is a twelve-pillared *chhatra* having parapet of *kangura* pattern, a *mihrab* with a pendant design over which is inscribed *kalima* in Kufic characters.
6. TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES : It lies in an area east of Delhi Ridge.
7. OWNERSHIP : Government
8. IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE? : No
9. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

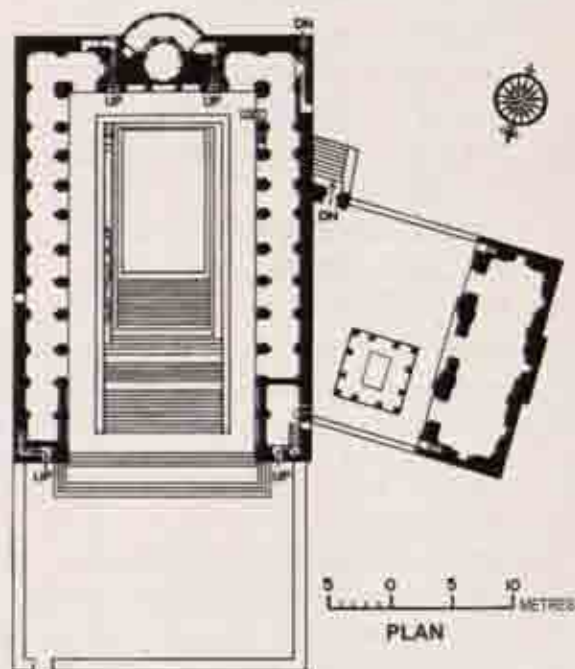




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Ladha Sarai  
(Lat. 28° 31' N; Long. 77° 11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3925-Edu.,  
dated 24.06.1925
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Its prayer hall combines the features of an open wall-mosque and a covered mosque. It is profusely ornamented with coloured tiles. Based on the massive proportions of its square gateway like the gateway of Bara Gumbad, this mosque can be assigned to Lodi or early Mughal period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area dotted with rocky outcrops of Aravallis.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (2) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

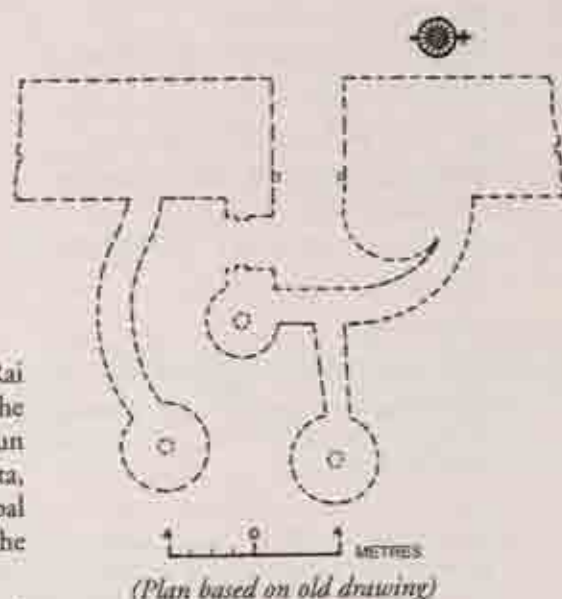


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Lado Sarai  
(Lat. 28° 03' N; Long. 77° 11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3925-Edu.,  
dated 24.06.1925
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This stepped well seems to have derived its name from being used by masons (*raj*). Steps in its top wall connect it with a mosque, wherein a *chhatra* bears an inscription of A.H. 912 (A.D. 1506) describing that it was built during the reign of Sikandar Lodi (A.D. 1489-1517).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area dotted with rocky outcrops of Aravallis.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

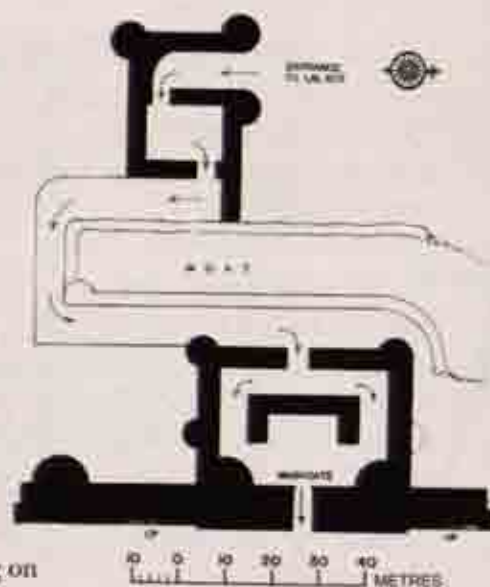




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Vasant Vihar
2. **LOCALITY** : Lado Sarai  
(Lat. 28° 31' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 1708-Edu., dated 04.03.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Qila Rai Pithora was built by Rai Pithora, better known as Prithviraja. The three gates in the east wall were known as the Hauz Rani Gate, the Budaun Gate and the Barka Gate. As described by Ibn Batuta, Budaun Gate was a big gate and probably was the principal entrance to the city after its occupation by the Muhammdans.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) B.R. Mani, *Delhi Threshold of the Orient (Studies in Archaeological Investigations)* (New Delhi, 1997)



1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Lado Sarai  
(Lat. 28° 30' N; Long. 77° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 1708-Edu.,  
dated 04.03.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In Lal Kot, the citadel of the Tomar king Anangpal, now remain only stone-built ramparts and parts of the moat sometimes with dressed quartzite veneer and semi-circular bastions. Another wall, which is a little later, is provided with massive towers and is pierced by several gates, known as Ghazni, Sohan and Ranjit Gates. The rubble built walls are 2.5 to 3 m thick with a stone footing on the exterior, over which was raised a thick brick revetment.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others*, (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999); (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982) and (4) B.R. Mani, *Delhi Threshold of the Orient* (Studies in Archaeological Investigations) (New Delhi, 1997)

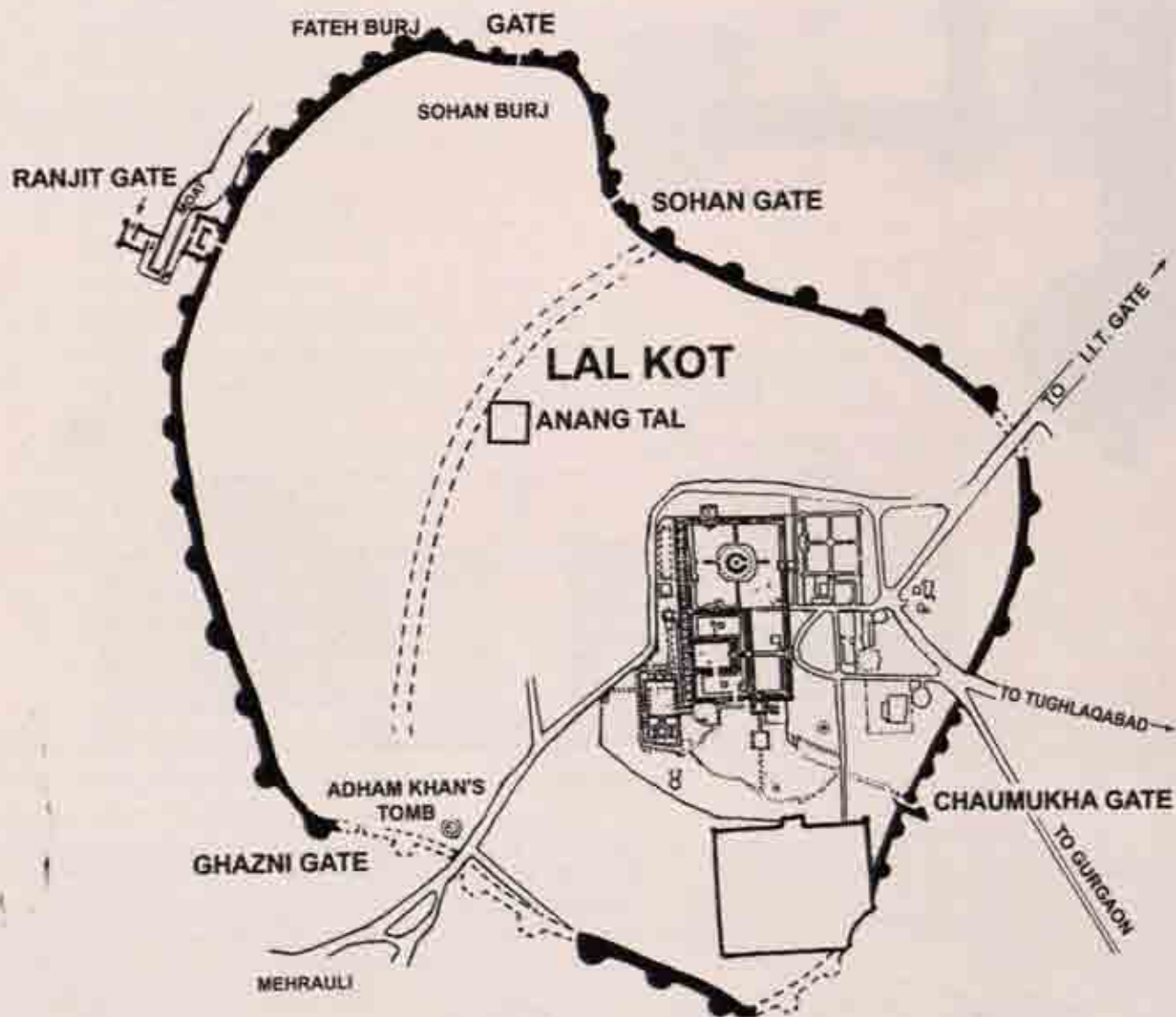


88(a) Detail plan of  
Ranjit gate, Lal Kot

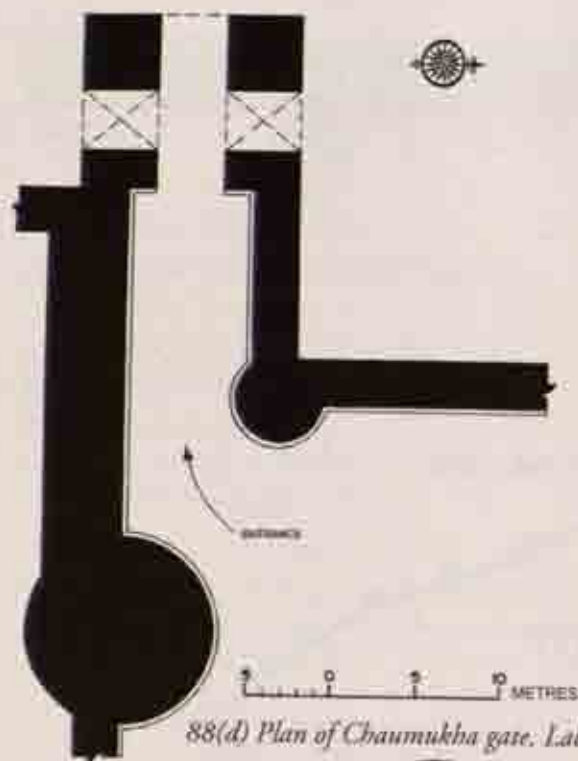


88(b) A view of gateway, Lal Kot

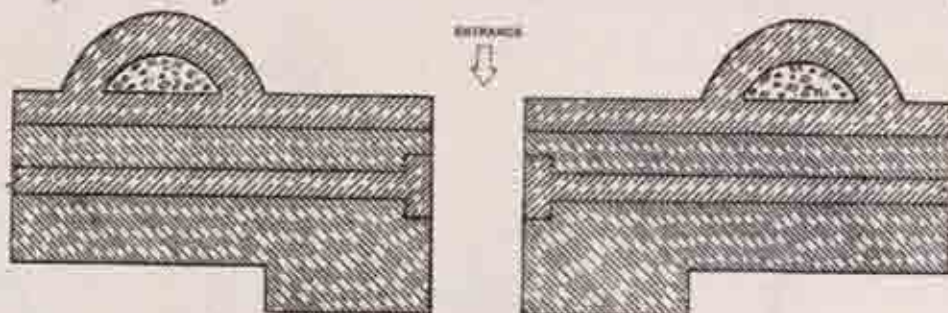




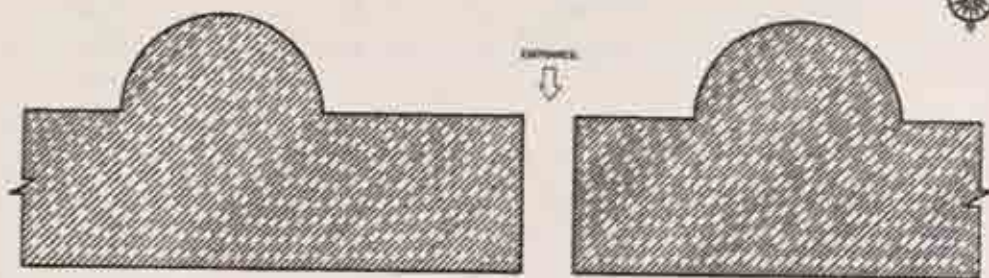
88(c) Site plan of Lal Kot



88(d) Plan of Chaumukha gate, Lal Kot



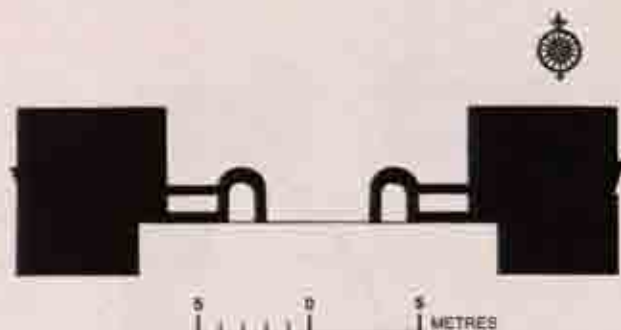
88(e) Plan of Sohan gate, Lal Kot



88(f) Plan of gate between Ranjit gate and Sohan gate, Lal Kot



1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi
- TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Lado Sarai  
(Lat. 28° 32' N; Long. 77° 11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 1708-Edu.,  
dated 04.03.1918
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi



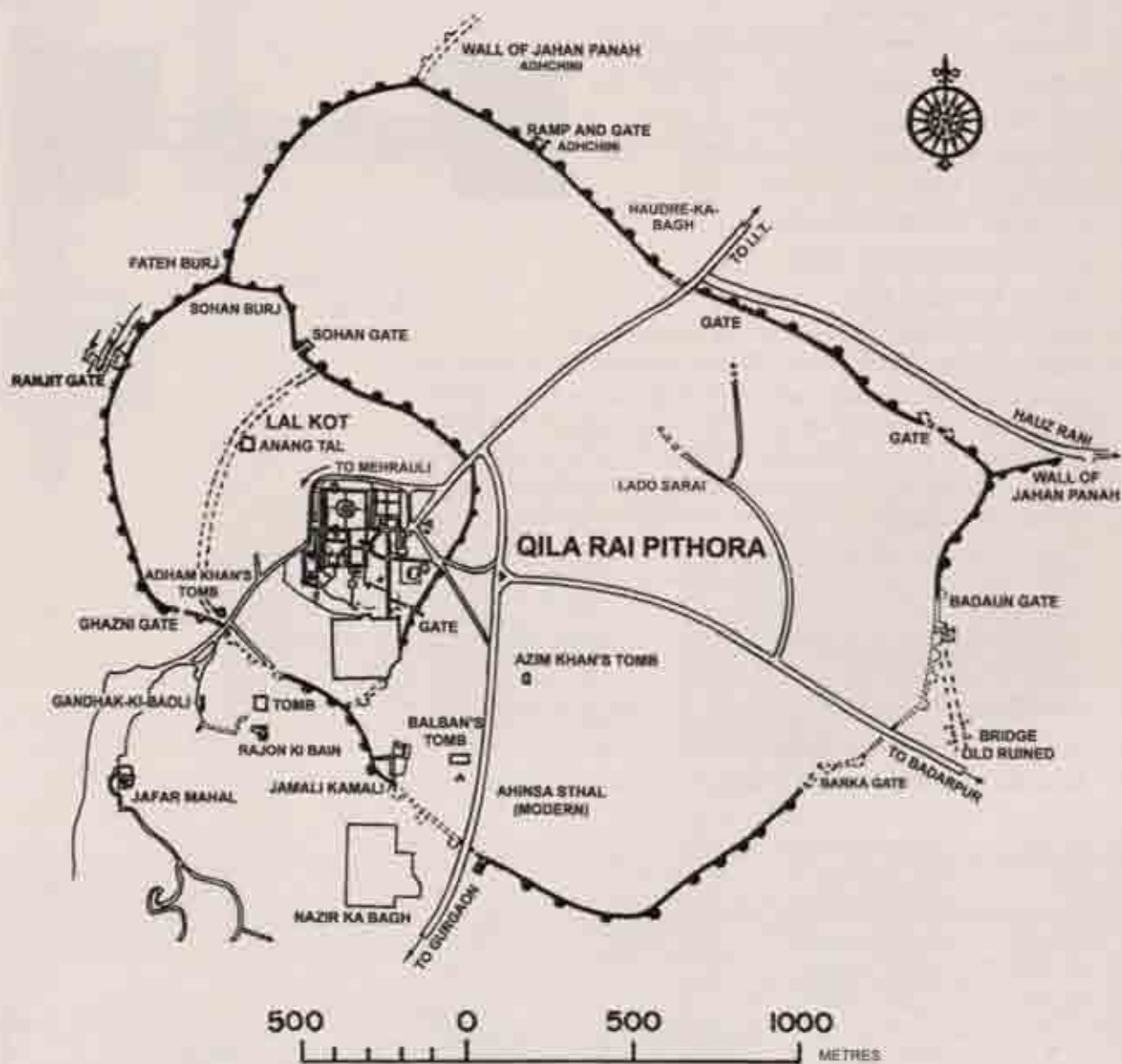
89(a) Gateways of Qila  
Rai Pithora, Lado Sarai

5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Prithviraja III, better known as Prithviraj Chauhan, had extended the Lal Kot by throwing up massive ramparts around it and this enlarged city is known as Qila Rai Pithora, the First of the so called Seven cities of Delhi. The ramparts are 5 to 6 m in thickness and their extant height goes as high as 18 m and at places a moat runs on its outer sides. According to Timur, the rubble built ramparts were pierced by thirteen gates, out of which Hauz Rani, Barka and Budaun gates are still extant. Ibn Batuta describes Budaun gate, probably, as the main entrance to the city.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al*

(ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi. Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others*, (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982) and (4) B.R. Mani, *Delhi Threshold of the Orient (Studies in Archaeological Investigations)*

89(b) General view of the  
Qila Rai Pithora

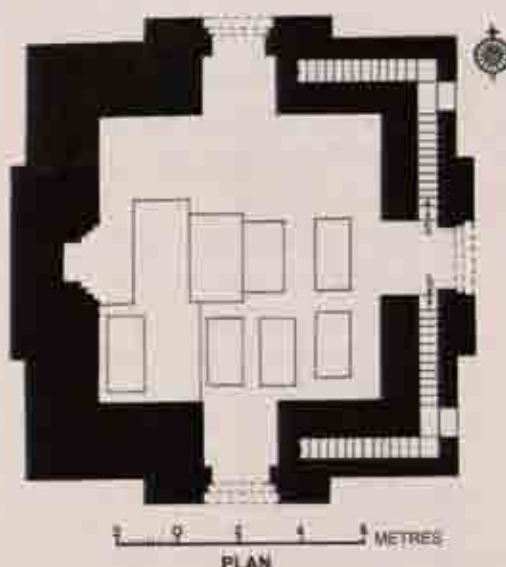




89(c) Plan showing Qila Rai Pithora's fort and its environs



1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khaz
2. **LOCALITY** : Lado Sarai  
(Lat. 28°31' N; Long. 77°11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : SO-35-Edu.,  
dated 06.01.1990
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This tomb said to be that of Azim Khan was built in the early seventeenth century A.D. It is a plain square domed-structure coated with plaster and decorated with incised work. The grave stone has disappeared. Further south lies an ornamental stone gateway, probably built by Sir Cheries Theophilus Metcalfe.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on low rocky outcrops of Aravallis.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage - A Listing* Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

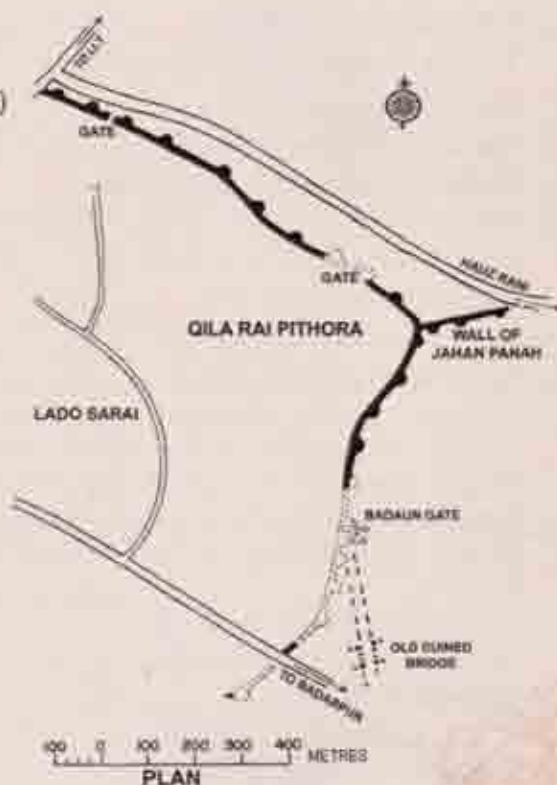


## WALLS OF RAI PITHORA'S FORT AND JAHANPANAH AT THE POINT WHERE THEY MEET TOGETHER (LADO SARAI)

1. DISTRICT : South Delhi  
TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION : Hauz Khas
2. LOCALITY : Lado Sarai (Lat. 28° 31' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. NOTIFICATION NO. : DL, 1708-Edu.,  
Dated 04.03.1918

4. APPROACH : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi; BUS STATION : Delhi

5. BRIEF HISTORY : Prithviraja III, better known as Prithviraj Chauhan, had extended the Lal Kot by building the massive ramparts around it and this enlarged city is known as Qila Rai Pithora, the First of the so called Seven Cities of Delhi. The ramparts are 5 to 6 m in thickness and their extant height goes as high as 18 m and at places a moat runs on its outer sides. Hauz Rani is one of the three extant gates of Qila Rai Pithora. Muhammad Tughluq after constructing the fort of Adilabad in A.D. 1327 built another fortification, later known as Jahanpanah (Fourth city of Delhi), which enclosed the suburbs of Delhi lying between Siri and Qila Rai Pithora. It is said that the fortification wall could not be completed but it meets Qila Rai Pithora near Hauz Rani village.



- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 6. TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES        | : It lies in the area west of the river Yamuna.                                |
| 7. OWNERSHIP                     | : Government   |
| 8. IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?    | : No   |
| 9. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL        | : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi                          |
| 10. PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY | : (1) J.A. Page <i>et al.</i> (ed.), <i>Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi</i> , |

*Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others*, (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Rarish Nanda *et al.* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999); (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982) and (4) B.R. Mani, *Delhi Threshold of the Orient (Studies in Archaeological Investigations)* (New Delhi 1997).



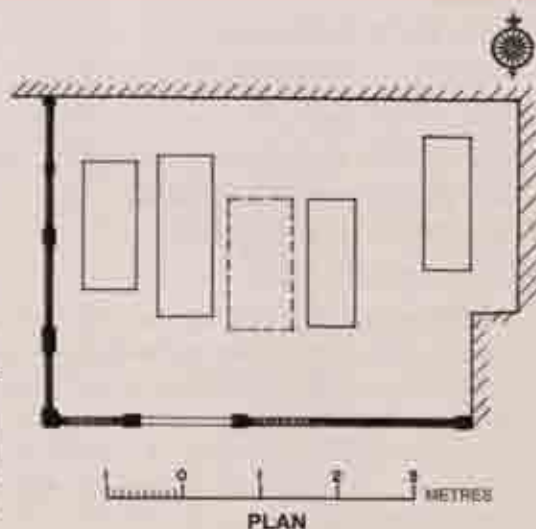


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Mehrauli (Lat. 28° 31' N; Long. 77° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 2324-Edir., dated 25.03.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In and around Mehrauli lie a number of stepped wells (*baolis*), but two *baolis*, better known than others, are Gandhak-ki-baoli and Rajon-ki-bain. Gandhak-ki-baoli, so called because of the smell of sulphur (*Gandhak*) in its water, is believed to have been built by Iltutmish (A.D. 1211-36). The other name of this five-tiered *baoli* is diving well because local youngsters jump into it from upper tiers.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on low outcrops of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



## ENCLOSURE CONTAINING THE TOMBS OF SHAH ALAM BAHADUR SHAH, SHAH ALAM II & AKBAR SHAH II (MEHRAULI)

1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi
- TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hazrat Nizamuddin
2. **LOCALITY** : Mehrauli (Lat. 28° 30' N; Long. 77° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 7213-Edu., dated 27.11.1926
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This enclosure contains the graves of Shah Alam Bahadur Shah, Shah Alam II and Akbar Shah II. Bahadur Shah I, surnamed Qutbuddin Shah Alam and formerly called prince Muazzam, was the second son of emperor Aurangzeb. He was born at Burhanpur in the Deccan on 30<sup>th</sup> Rajab A.H. 1053 (14<sup>th</sup> Oct. A.D. 1643) and died at Lahore in A.D. 1712. His grave is of marble and stands almost in the centre of the marble enclosure. Shah Alam II, whose original name was Ali Gauhar, was the son of emperor Alamgir II and was blinded by Ghulam Qadir Khan Rohila on 10<sup>th</sup> August 1788. He died in A.D. 1806. Akbar Shah II, whose full name was Abul Nasr Muinuddin Muhammad Akbar Shah, was the son of Shah Alam II. He was born on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1760 and died on 28<sup>th</sup> of September 1837.



6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

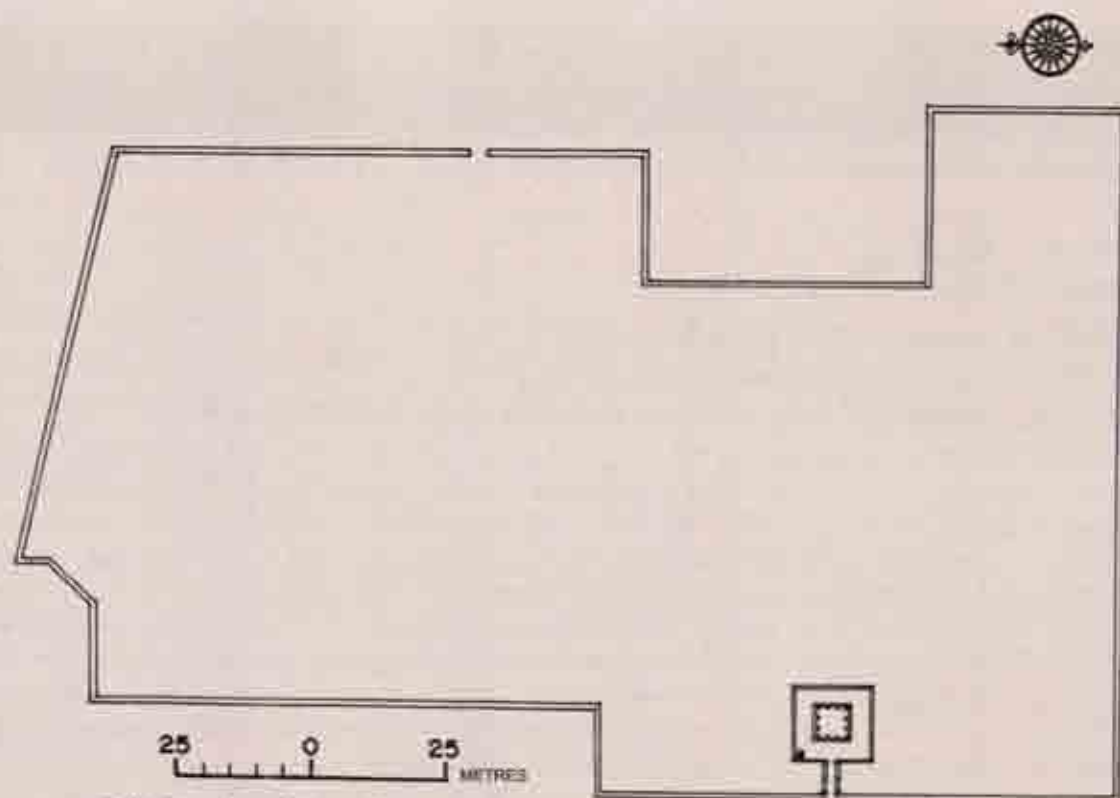




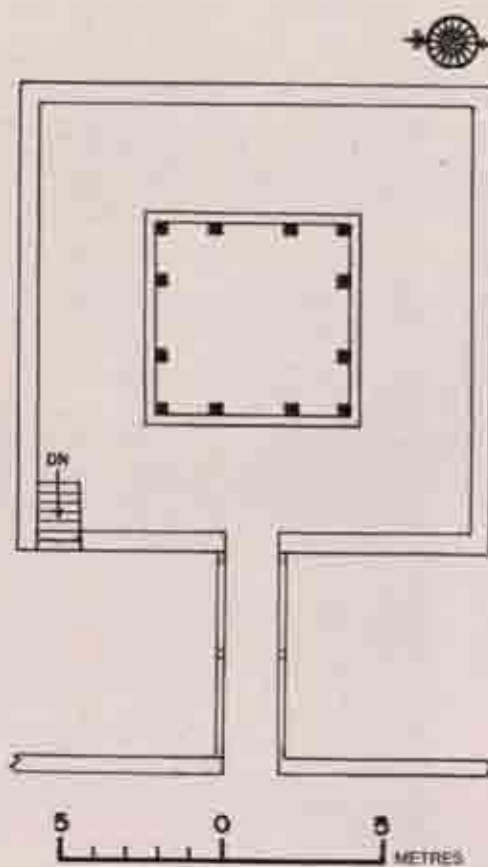
1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Mehrauli (Lat. 28° 30' N; Long. 77° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 7485-Edu., dated 25.10.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The tank was built in A.H. 627 (A.D. 1229-30) by Sultan Iltutmish after whom it is known. Originally, it is said to have covered hundred acres of land and was lined with red sandstone. It was repaired by Alaud Din Khalji in A.H. 711 (A.D. 1311-12) and Firuz Shah Tughluq (A.D. 1351-88). On account of supernatural manifestation associated with the foundation of this tank by Iltutmish, the tank is treated as a holy spot and surrounded by numerous graves of Muslim saints and warriors. As per the story related to the foundation of the tank, Iltutmish had a dream wherein the Prophet appeared riding a horse and advised the king to build the tank at the particular spot. The king along with the saint Qutb Sahib went to the spot pointed out by the Prophet and found a mark of one of the hoofs of the Prophet's horse. Thereafter, the tank was built together with a platform and a dome over the hoof print. Even today the *Sair-i-Gulfaroshan* starts from the overflow outlet of this tank, called Jharna.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in area east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



94(a) View of red stone pavilion,  
Mehrauli



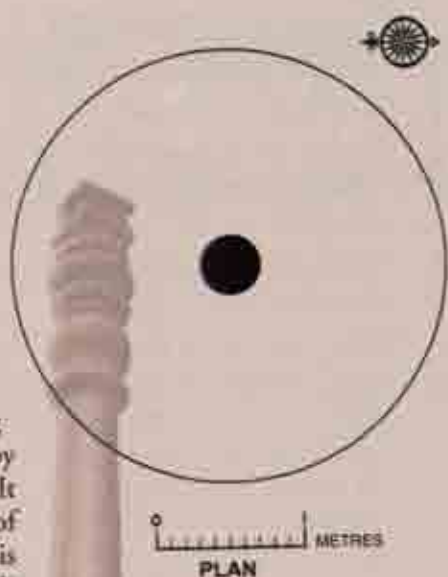
94(b) Site plan of Hauz Shamsi, Mehrauli



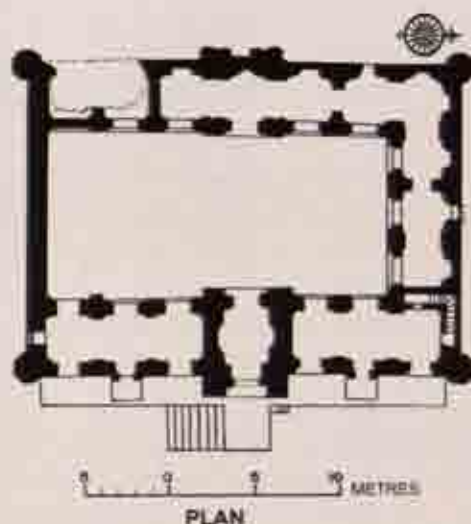
94(c) Plan of red stone pavilion, Mehrauli



1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Mehrauli  
(Lat. 28°31' N; Long. 77°11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 849-Edu., dated 09.12.1909,  
Inscribed in 1993 on World Heritage List by UNESCO  
vide No. 233
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Iron pillar, although not *in situ*, as per strong  
bardic tradition, was brought here from an unknown place by  
Anangpal, the Tomar king, who is believed to have founded Delhi. It  
is made up of pure malleable Iron with a total length of 7.20 m, of  
which 93 cm lies buried below the ground. The tapering shaft is  
topped by an *amalaka* capital and the knobby base of the pillar holds  
it to its foundation. Palaeographically, the Sanskrit inscription over  
the shaft in the Gupta script can be assigned to fourth century A.D.  
which describes that the pillar was set up as a standard (*dhwaja*) of  
god Vishnu on the hill known as Vishnupada, in the memory of a  
mighty king, named Chandra, who is now regarded as identical with  
Chandra Gupta II (A.D. 375-413) of the imperial Gupta dynasty.  
Further, a deep hole at the top of the pillar indicates that an  
additional member, perhaps an image of Garuda, was fitted into it.  
This pillar is a standing testimony to the metallurgical skill of ancient  
India, as it is built of non-rusting wrought iron.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the  
rocky outcrop of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** :  
Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page  
*et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi: Lasting  
Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi  
1997); (2) D.R. Bhandarkar *et al* (ed.), *Inscription of the Early  
Gupta Kings, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III  
(reprint, Delhi 1981) and (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi  
The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi  
1999).

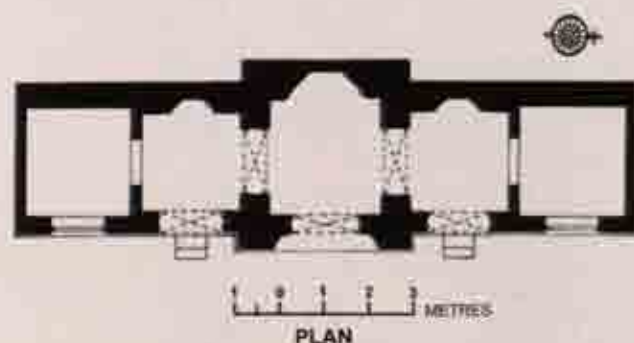


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Mehrauli  
(Lat. 28° 31' N; Long. 77° 11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 2324-Edu.,  
dated 25.03.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : There are doubts about the original use of this building which is popularly called Jahaz Mahal because of its adjacent lake. It might have been used as a mosque as there is a *mihrab* in the western wall, but on the other hand, local tradition puts it to be a house built by a merchant for a saint. A square *chhatra* adorns each of its four corners, while the prayer chamber is crowned by an octagonal one. The glazed tiles of blue colour have been used for decorating the domed pavilion over the gateway. It was built perhaps during Lodi period (A.D. 1451-1526).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the low outcrops of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J. A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

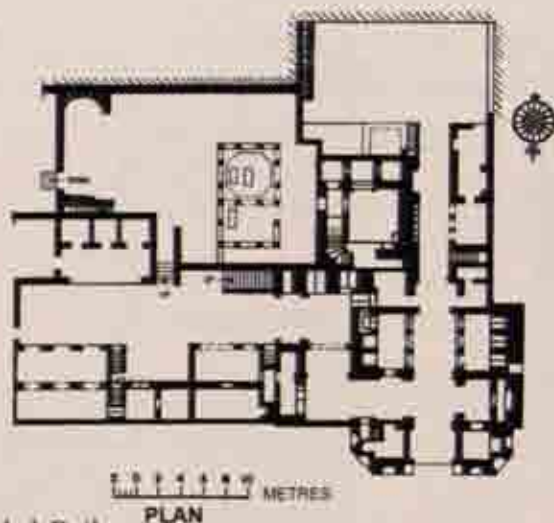




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Mehrauli  
(Lat. 28° 30' N; Long. 77° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 7213-Edu., dated 27.11.1926
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Moti Masjid (Pearl mosque) is built of white marble and is covered by three domes crowned with marble pinnacles. The western wall contains the usual recessed *mihirabs*. The battlemented parapets, tapering minarets, and two-storeyed marble *minars* are the interesting architectural features of the mosque. There is no inscription on the building but as per the views of Late Sir Sayyid Ahmed, Khan, it was built by Shah Alam Bahadur Shah I about the year A.D. 1709.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

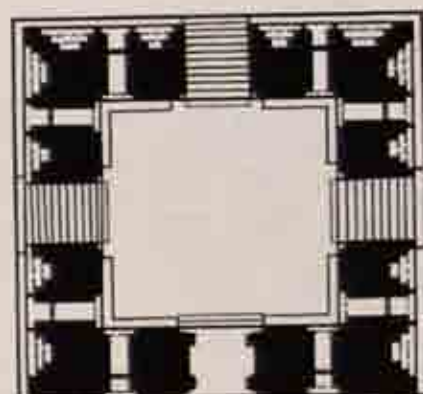


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Mehrauli  
(Lat. 28°30' N; Long. 77°10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 4759-Edu., dated 06.08.1919
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The palace was originally built by Akbar II, but as the main gateway is said to have been reconstructed by Bahadur Shah II so as to allow entrance of elephants, the palace is also known as Zafar-Mahal. Built of red sandstone relieved by marble, it is a lofty, three-storeyed imposing structure with arcades flanked by rooms on the same pattern as in the Chhatra-chowk of the Red Fort.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in area east of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** :  
(1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

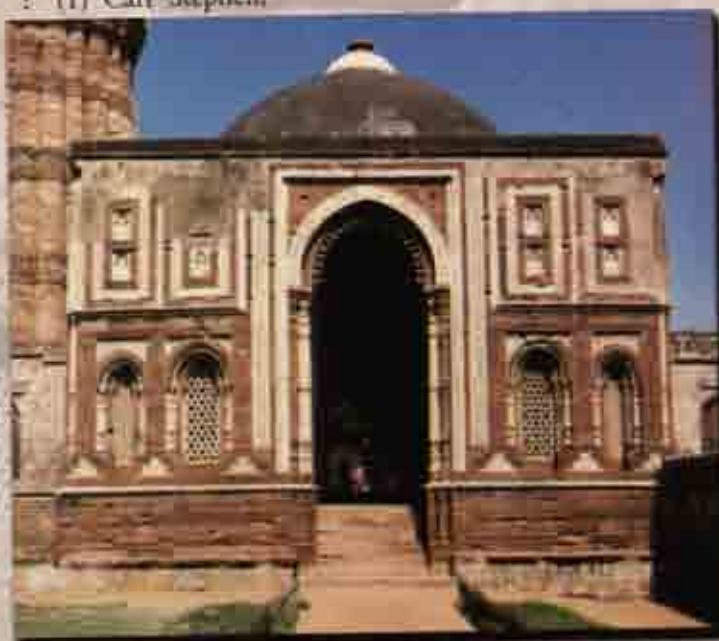




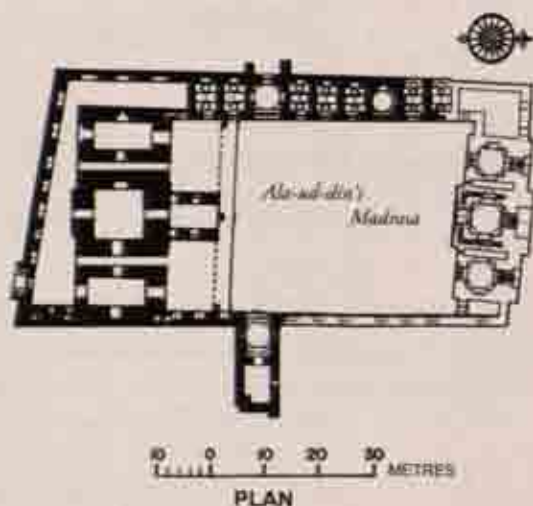
1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Mehrauli  
(Lat. 28° 31' N; Long. 77° 11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL-387-Edu.,  
dated 16.01.1914, Inscribed in 1993 on  
World Heritage List by UNESCO vide No 233.
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The southern gateway of the  
Quwwatu'l-Islam mosque, which was extended by Alau'd-  
Din Khalji, is known as Ala'i-Darwaza and bears several  
inscriptions mentioning the date of its building as A.H. 710  
(A.D. 1311). It is the first building employing wholly the Islamic  
principles of construction and ornamentation. Its excellent  
proportions, profuse geometrical carvings on the interior,  
inscriptional band of white marble and other decorative details in  
red stone make it a very pleasing structure.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the low  
outcrops of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Carr Stephen,  
*The Archaeology and Monumental  
Remains of Delhi* (Ludhiana and  
Calcutta 1876), (2) J.A. Page *et al*  
(ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of  
Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great  
Mughals and Others* (reprint, New  
Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al*  
(ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A  
Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi  
1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and  
its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi  
1982).



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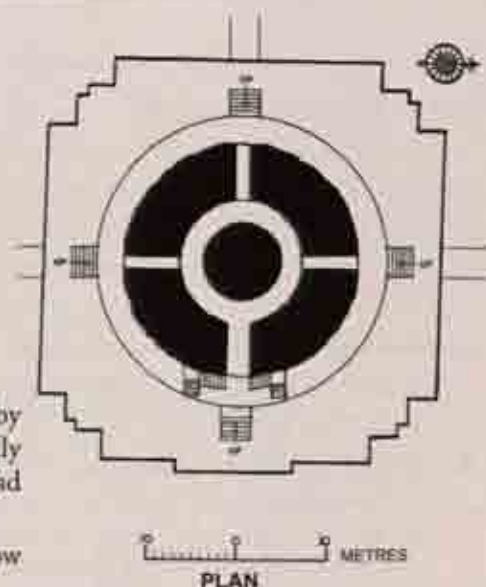


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Mehrauli (Lat. 28° 31' N; Long. 77° 11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 387-Edu., dated 16.01.1914, Inscribed in 1993 on World Heritage List by UNESCO vide No. 233.
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : These rooms and halls in ruins are believed to represent Alau'd-Din's Tomb and *madrasa* (college), which was started by him to impart instructions in Islamic theology and scriptures. The central room in the southern wing was perhaps his tomb.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the low outcrops of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Carr Stephen, *The Archaeology and Monumental Remains of Delhi* (Ludhiana and Calcutta 1876); (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi. Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

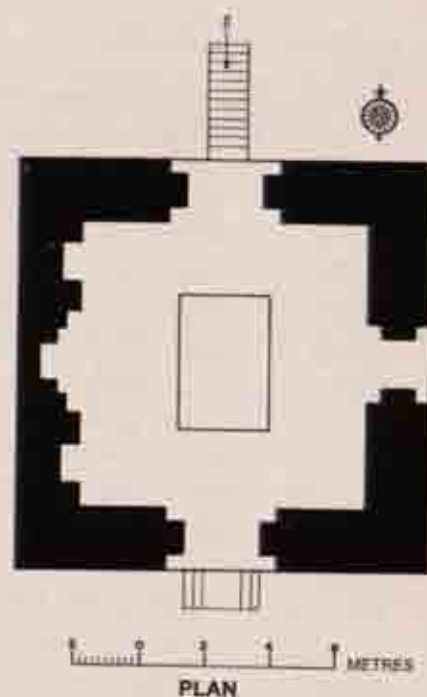




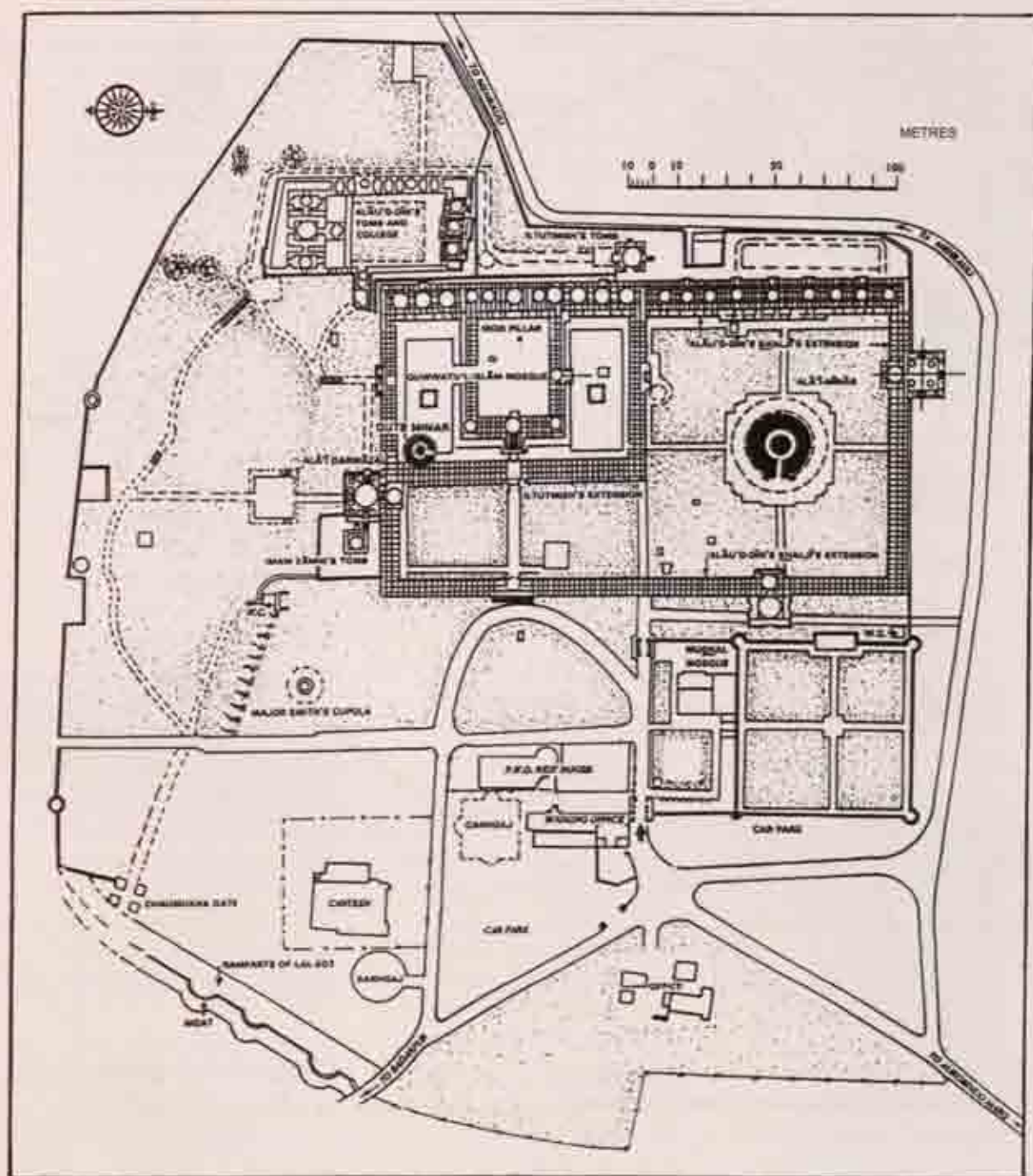
1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Mehrauli (Lat. 28°31' N; Long. 77°11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 387-Edu.,  
dated 16.01.1914, Inscribed in 1993 on World Heritage  
List by UNESCO vide No. 233.
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi;  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This unfinished *minar* was commenced by  
Alau'd-Din Khalji, but with its extant height of 25 m, it had hardly  
reached its first storey when he died leaving it incomplete. He had  
conceived this *minar* to be twice as high as the Qutb Minar.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the low  
outcrops of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Carr, Stephen,  
*The Archaeology and Monumental Remains of Delhi* (Ludhiana and  
Calcutta 1876); (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of  
Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint,  
New Delhi 1997); (3) Rarish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built  
Heritage - A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4)  
Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi  
1982).

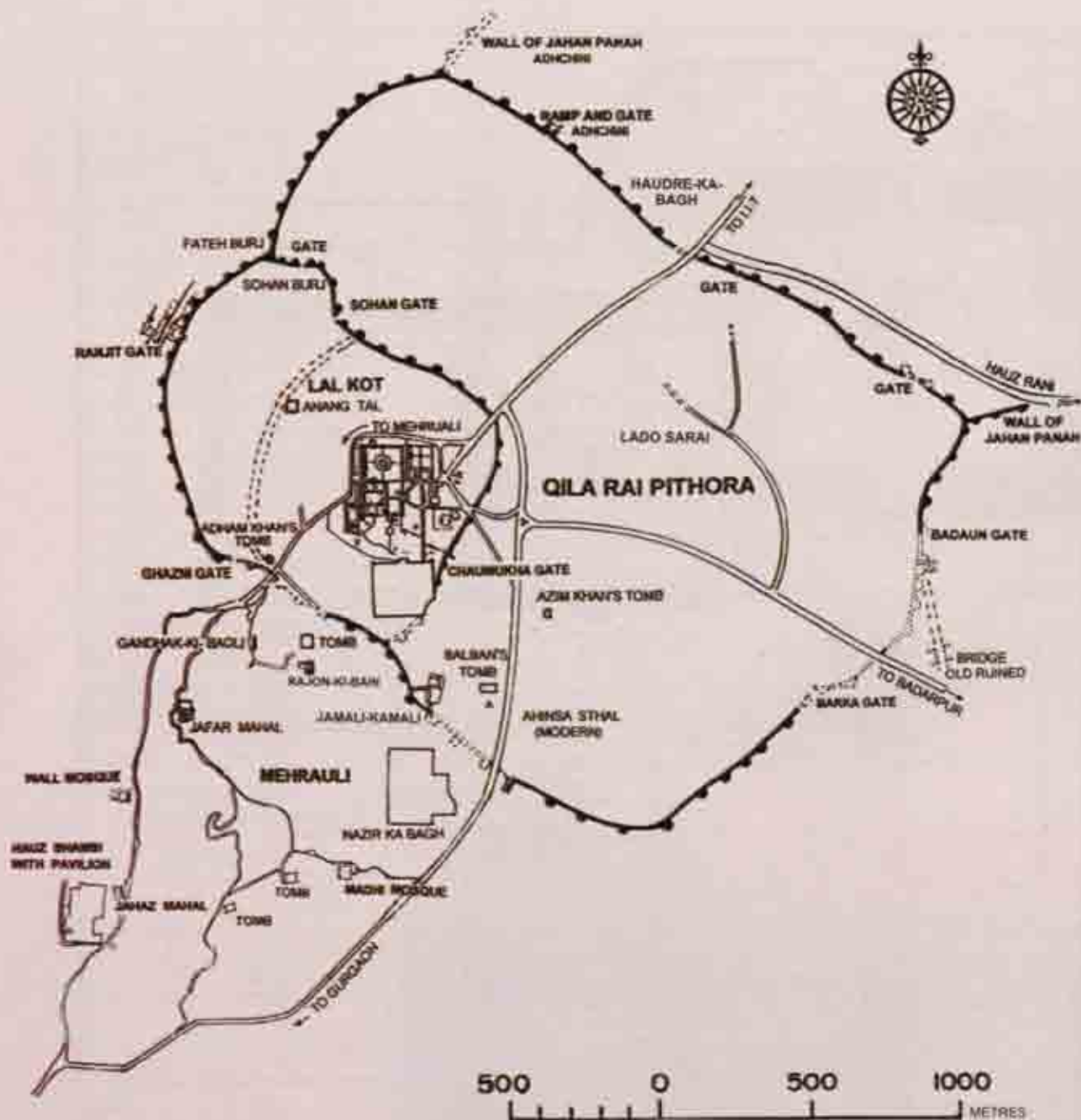


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Mehrauli (Lat. 28°31' N; Long. 77°11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 387-Edu.,  
dated 16.01.1914, Inscribed in 1993 on World Heritage List by UNESCO vide No. 233.
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The tomb of Iltutmish (A.D. 1210-35), son-in-law and successor of Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, is a step further in the development of Indo-Islamic architecture when the builder had ceased to depend on the utilization of material removed from Hindu temples. The tomb is plain on the outside. It is profusely carved on the entrances and in the interior with inscriptions and geometrical and arabesque patterns in Saracenic tradition, although the wheel and tassel motifs among its carvings are reminiscent of Hindu decoration.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the low outcrops of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Carr Stephen, *The Archaeology and Monumental Remains of Delhi* (Ludhiana and Calcutta 1876); (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).







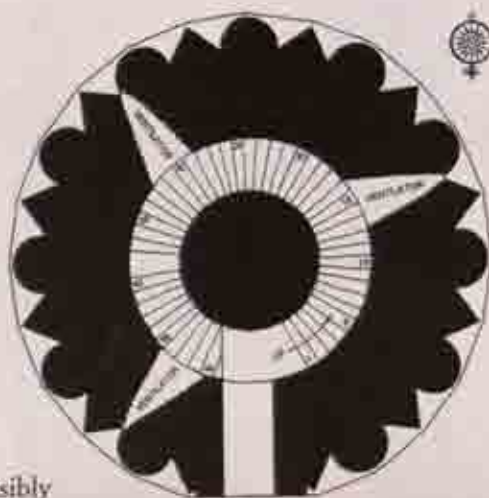


99 (1-6) Map showing Quth and adjacent archaeological area



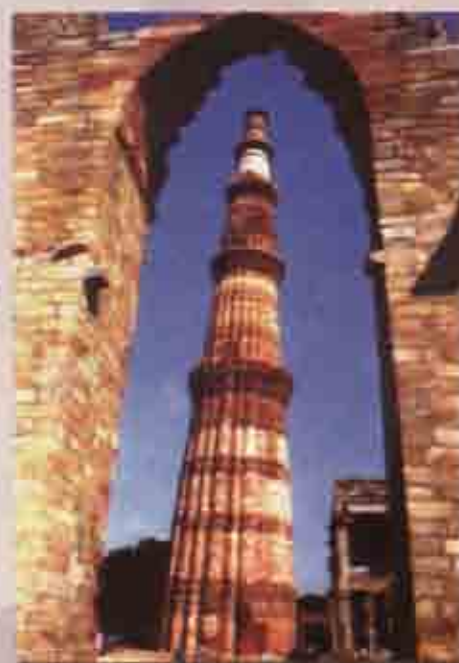
## 99(5) THE QUTB ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA : QUTB MINAR (MEHRAULI)

1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Mehrauli  
(Lat. 28°31' N; Long. 77°11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 387-Edu.,  
dated 16.01.1914, Inscribed in 1993 on World Heritage  
List by UNESCO vide No. 233.
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Qutb-ud-Din Aibak laid the foundation  
of the world famous Qutb Minar in A.D. 1199, intended possibly  
as a tower of victory but also as a minar attached to Quwwat-ul-  
Islam Masjid for the use of the *muazzin* (crier) to call the faithful to  
prayer. Qutb-ud-Din had perhaps only succeeded in raising the first  
storey, which was completed by his successor Iltutmish (A.D. 1201-  
35). It was later repaired by Firuz Shah Tughluq (A.D. 1351-88)  
and Sikandar Lodi (A.D. 1489-1517), according to the inscriptions  
on its surface. It has a diameter of 14.32 m at the base and about  
2.75 m at the top with a height of 72.5 m and 379 steps.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the low  
outcrops of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Carr Stephen,  
*The Archaeology and Monumental Remains of Delhi* (Ludhiana  
and Calcutta 1876); (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's  
Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and  
Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.),  
*Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New  
Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood*  
(reprint, New Delhi 1982).



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99 (5a) Ground plan of  
Qutb Minar, Mehrauli



99 (5b) A view of Qutb Minar, Mehrauli



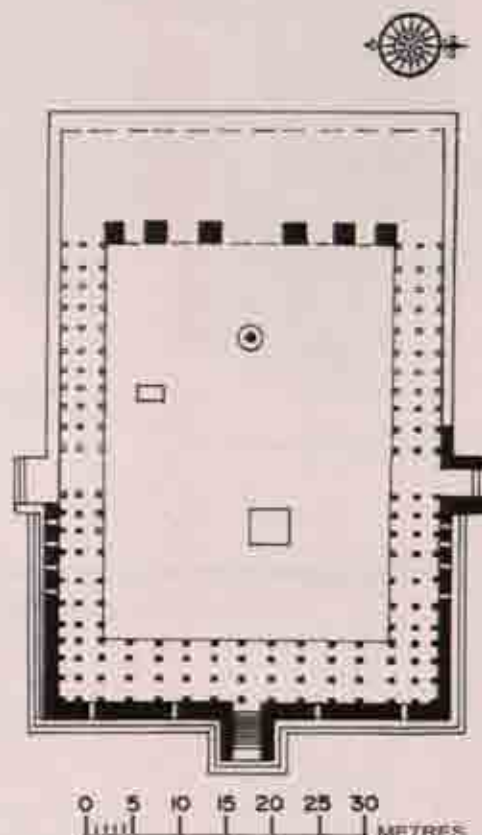
*99 (Sc) Close view showing the details of carving on Qutb Minar, Mehrauli*



*99 (Sd) View of Qutb Minar from the rear side of Quowat-ul-Islam mosque, Mehrauli*



1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Mehrauli  
(Lat. 28° 31' N; Long. 77° 11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 387-Edii.,  
dated 16.01.1914, Inscribed in 1993 on World Heritage  
List by UNESCO vide no. 233.
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Barring the pre-Sultanate monuments of Kachchh District, this is the earliest extant mosque in India and consists of a rectangular court enclosed by cloisters, erected with the carved columns and other architectural members of twenty-seven Hindu and Jaina temples demolished by Qutbu'd-Din Aibak as recorded by him in his own inscription on the main eastern entrance. Later it came to be called the Quwwat-ul-Islam (might of Islam) mosque. The construction of the mosque began in A.D. 1193 by Qutbu'd-Din and completed in A.D. 1197. The screen of arches is beautifully carved with borders of inscriptions and geometrical and arabesque designs, but the hands of craftsmen used to Hindu motifs is clearly perceptible. Subsequently, it was enlarged by two later rulers, Shamsu'd-Din Iltutmish (A.D. 1210-35) and Alau'd-Din Khalji (A.D. 1296-1316).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the low outcrops of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Carr Stephen, *The Archaeology and Monumental Remains of Delhi* (Ludhiana and Calcutta 1876); (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



99 (6a) Plan of Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque, Mehrauli



99 (6b) Screen of Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque, Mehrauli



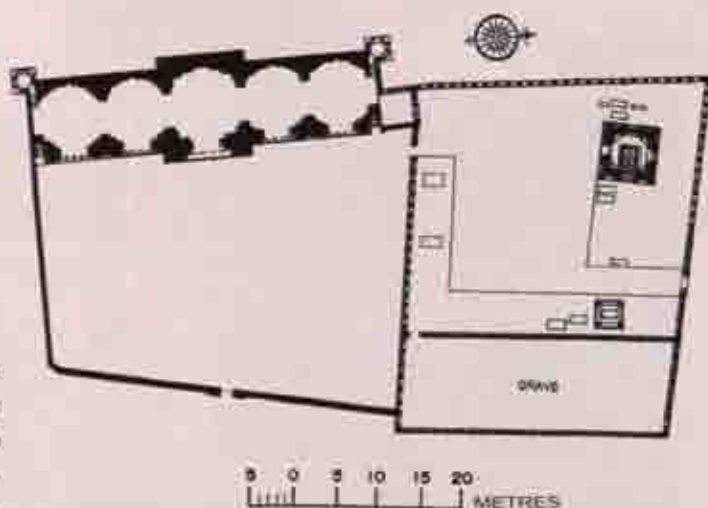
99 (6c) Decorated pillars used in cloister of Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque, Mehrauli



1. DISTRICT : South Delhi  
TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION : Hauz Khas
2. LOCALITY : Mehrauli  
(Lat. 28°31' N; Long. 77°11' E)
3. NOTIFICATION NO. : DL, 782-Edu.,  
dated 04.02.1915
4. APPROACH : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi

5. BRIEF HISTORY : Shaikh Fazlullah, a saint and poet who lived from Sikandar Lodi's reign to that of Humayun, was also known as Jalal Khan and Jamali. Jamali-Kamali's mosque, located about 300 m south of Balban's Tomb, is important in the history of Indo-Muslim architecture as it is an interesting example of the Lodi style marking the transition, from the Moth-Masjid to Sher Shah's Mosque and sharing architectural features of both the mosques. The arched screen of the prayer hall, oriel windows and octagonal corner towers at the rear are the notable architectural features while a few niches in the western wall are decorated with Quranic inscriptions. The construction of the mosque was started during Babur's reign (A.D. 1526-30) and completed during that of Humayun. Shaikh Fazlullah (Jamali) died in A.D. 1535-36 but his tomb was commenced prior to his death in the year A.D. 1528-29. Out of the two graves in the tomb, one is of Jamali while the other is that of Kamali, an unknown person. Its flat roofed chamber, walls and ceilings are decorated with incised and painted plaster and coloured tiles.

6. TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES : It lies on the low outcrops of the Delhi Ridge.
7. OWNERSHIP : Government
8. IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE? : No
9. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY : (1) Carr Stephen, *The Archaeology and Monumental Remains of Delhi* (Ludhiana and Calcutta 1876); (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



100 (a) Plan of tomb and mosque of Jamali-Kamali, Mehrauli



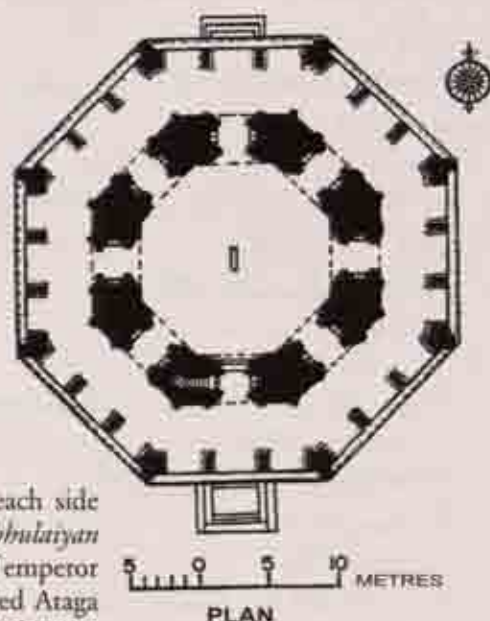
*100 (b) Mosque of Jamali-Kamali, Mehrauli*



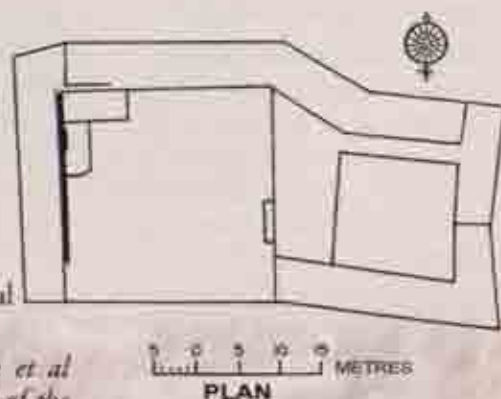
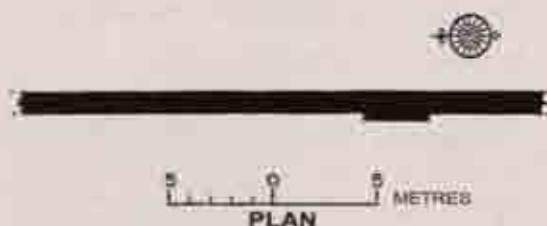
*100 (c) Tomb of Jamali-Kamali, Mehrauli*



1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Mehrauli  
(Lat. 28° 31' N; Long. 77° 11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL-387-Edu.,  
dated 16.01.1914.
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Lying on the wall of Lal Kot and rising from a terrace enclosed by an octagonal wall provided with low towers at the corners, this tomb consists of a domed octagonal chamber in the Lodi style, with a verandah on each side pierced by three openings. It is popularly known as *bhul-bhulaiyan* (labyrinth). Adham Khan, son of Mahem Anga, a wet nurse of emperor Akbar, was a general in Akbar's army. In A.D. 1562, he killed Ataga Khan, husband of another wet nurse Jiji Anga, whereupon he was thrown down from the roof by the order of the emperor. He and his mother, both are buried in this tomb built by Akbar.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the low rocky outcrops of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Carr Stephen, *The Archaeology and Monumental Remains of Delhi* (Ludhiana and Calcutta 1876); (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).



1. **DISTRICT**: South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION**: Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY**: Mehrauli  
(Lat. 28° 31' N; Long. 77° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.**: DL. 3201-Edu.,  
dated 11.06.1924
4. **APPROACH**: AIRPORT: Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION**: Delhi  
**BUS STATION**: Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY**: It is the usual type of walled-mosque  
without any courtyard
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES**: It lies in the  
Area east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP**: Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?**: No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL**: Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY**: (1) J.A. Page *et al*  
(ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the  
Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Rarish  
Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A listing, Vol. 2,*  
INTACH (New Delhi 1999).





# WALLS OF LAL KOT AND RAI PITHORA'S FORT AT THE POINT WHERE THEY MEET TOGETHER NEAR JAMALI KAMALI'S MOSQUE (MEHRAULI)

1. DISTRICT : South Delhi; TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION : Hauz Khas

2. LOCALITY : Mehrauli (Lat. 28° 31' N; Long. 77° 11' E)

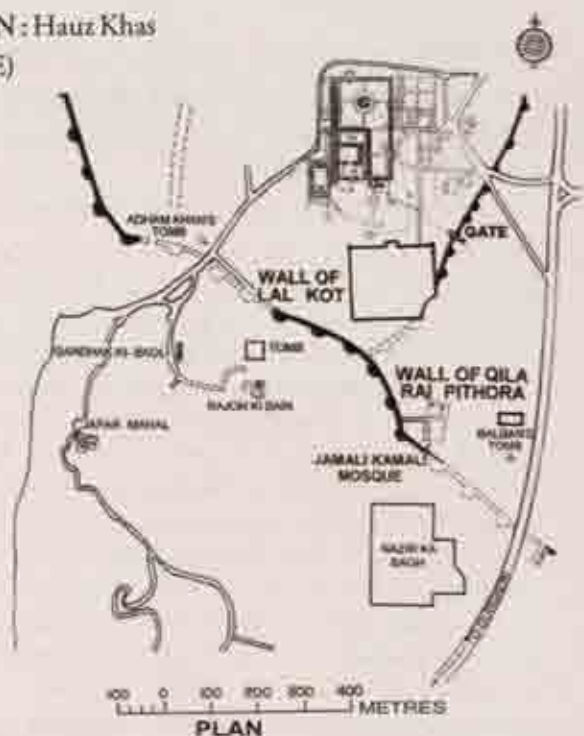
3. NOTIFICATION NO. : DL., 1708-Edu.,  
dated 04.03.1918

4. APPROACH : AIRPORT : Delhi

RAILWAY STATION : Delhi

BUS STATION : Delhi

5. BRIEF HISTORY : Lal Kot, the citadel of the Tomar king Anangpal, is now survived by its stone built ramparts and a moat which is apparent only at very few places, same is the case with dressed quartzite veneering and semi-circular bastions. Another wall, which is a little later construction, is provided with massive towers and is pierced by several gates, some without works, known as Ghazni, Sohan and Ranjit Gates. The rubble build walls are 2.5 to 3 m thick with a stone footing on the exterior, over which was raised a thick brick revetment. Prithviraja III, popularly known by the name of Rai Pithora, had extended the Lal Kot by erecting massive stone ramparts around it. The new enlarged city had Lal Kot at its south-west base and is known by the name of Qila Rai Pithora, the so called First City of Delhi. According to Timur, the rubble built ramparts were pierced by thirteen gates, out of which Hauz-Rani, Barka and Budaun Gates are still extant.



6. TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES : It lies in the area west of the river Yamuna.

7. OWNERSHIP : Government

8. IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE? : No

9. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL:  
Archaeological Survey of India,  
Delhi Circle, Delhi

10. PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999); (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



# WALLS OF LAL KOT AND RAI PITHORA'S FORT FROM SOHAN GATE TO ADHAM KHAN'S TOMB INCLUDING THE DITCH WHERE THERE IS AN OUTER WALL (MEHRAULI)

- DISTRICT:** South Delhi **TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION:** Hauz Khas
- LOCALITY:** Mehrauli (Lat. 28° 31' N; Long. 77° 11' E)
- NOTIFICATION NO.:** DL. 1708-Edu., dated 04.03.1918
- APPROACH:** AIRPORT: Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION:** Delhi; **BUS STATION:** Delhi
- BRIEF HISTORY:** Lal Kot, the citadel of the Tomar Rajput king Anangpal, is now survived by its stone built ramparts and remains of a moat available only at very few places; same is the case with dressed quartzite veneering and semi-circular bastions. Another wall, which is a later construction, is provided with massive towers and is pierced by several gates, known as Ghazni, Sohan and Ranjit Gates. Excavations have shown that the original citadel of Lal Kot was oblong in plan and the high stone walls to its west which enlarge the original enclosure and are usually regarded as its area are a later construction. A study of excavated remains have shown sequence of two successive periods, i.e., Rajput and early Sultanate periods. A palatial structure was found together with other structures. Prithviraja III, popularly known by the name of Rai Pithora, had extended the Lal Kot by erecting massive stone ramparts around it. The new enlarged city had Lal Kot at its south-west base, which is known by the name of Qila Rai Pithora, the so called First City of Delhi. According to Timur, the rubble built ramparts were pierced by thirteen gates, out of which Hauz Rani, Barka and Budain Gates are still extant.
- TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES:** It lies in plains west of the river Yamuna.
- OWNERSHIP:** Government
- IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** No
- ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL:** Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
- PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY:**
  - (1) B.R. Muni, Delhi: *Threshold of the Orient (Studies in Archaeological Investigations)* (New Delhi 1997); (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999), (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982)





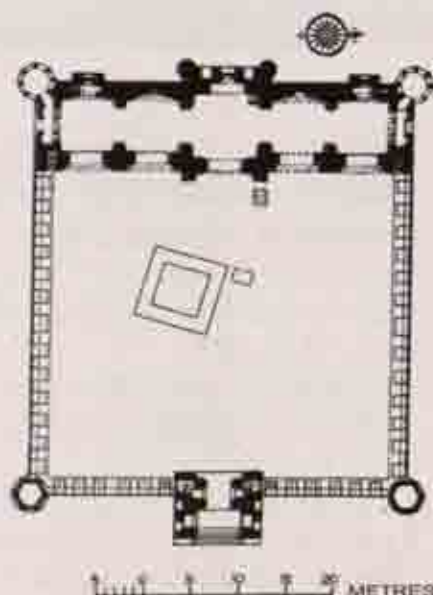
# **WALLS OF RAI PITHORA'S FORT INCLUDING GATEWAYS AND BASTIONS FROM A RUINED GATEWAY NEAR BAGH NAZIR TO A BASTION IMMEDIATELY TO THE NORTH OF QUTB-TUGHLAQABAD ROAD (MEHRAULI)**

1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Mehrauli  
(Lat. 28° 31' N; Long. 77° 11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 1788-Edu., dated 04.03.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Prithviraja III, better known as Prithviraj Chauhan, had extended the Lal Kot by throwing up massive ramparts around it and this enlarged city is known as Qila Rai Pithora, the first of the so called Seven Cities of Delhi. The ramparts are 5 to 6 m in thickness and their extant height goes as high as 18 m and at places a moat runs on its outer sides. According to Timur, the rubble built ramparts were pierced by thirteen gates, out of which Hauz Rani, Barka and Budaun gates are still extant. Ibn Batuta describes Budaun gate, probably, as the main entrance to the city.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** :

(1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997);  
 (2) Ravish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and  
 (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas.
2. **LOCALITY** : Moth-ki-Masjid  
(South Extension Part II)  
(Lat. 28° 33' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1074-Edu.,  
dated 18.11.1906
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This mosque, built by Miran Bhoya, minister of Sikandar Lodi (A.D. 1489-1517) rises from a high platform, with an elegant red sandstone gate on the east. Its prayer chamber, veneered with grey stone ashlar, is pierced by five arched openings, the central one being of red sandstone with marble ornamentation and with a small window above the arch. The central *mihrab* in the prayer chamber is decorated with Quranic inscriptions in Naskh characters and the ceiling of the end bays with incised plaster. The roof is crowned by three domes. In the ornamentation and treatment of the *mihrab* and arches and the construction of the three domes over the prayer chamber, this building anticipates the Mughal mosques.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage - A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999); (3) Sayyed Ahmad Khan, *Asar-us-Sanadid* (Delhi 1854) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



106(a) Plan of the mosque



106(b) View from south-west corner of the mosque

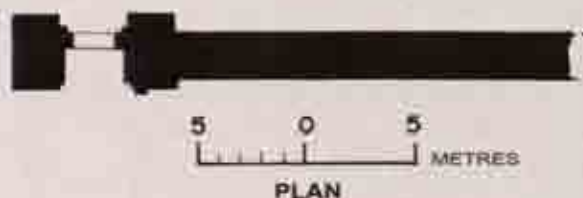


106(c) Front view of the mosque

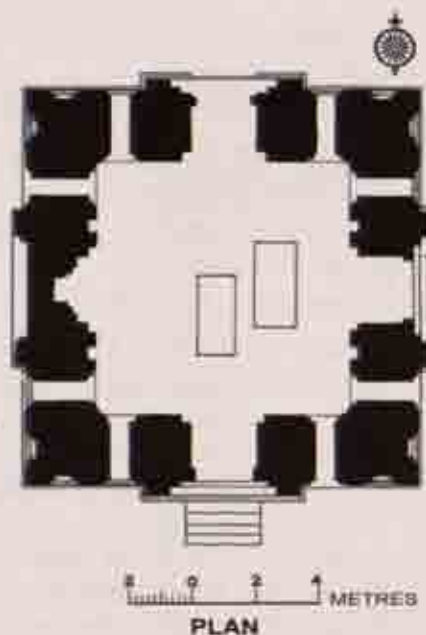




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Mubarakpur Kotla  
(Lat. 28° 34' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 2324-Edu.,  
dated 25.02.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Sultan Mubarak Shah, the son of Khizr Khan, was the second king of the Sayyid dynasty. He ascended the throne on the 19<sup>th</sup> Jumada I of the year A.H. 842 (A.D. 1421), two days after the death of his father. He laid the foundation of a city, known after him as Mubarakabad on the bank of the Yamuna in A.H. 837 (A.D. 1433). The city of Mubarakabad was supposed to have been founded near Khizrabad at the village known as Mubarakpur Reti. Sultan Mubarak Shah was murdered by his noble in A.D. 1434 during his visit to this city.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area between river Yamuna on the east and Delhi Ridge on the west.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Rarish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

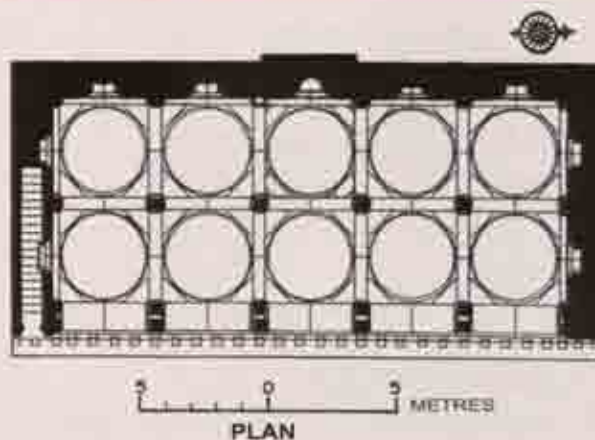


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Mubarakpur Kotla  
(Lat. 28° 34' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL-2324-Edu., dated 25.03.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It has an inscription over the *mihrab* in the western wall from which it is learnt that it was built in A.H. 886 (A.D. 1481) during Bahlul Lodi's reign to inter the remains of Mubarak Khan. There were two nobles of this name at Bahlul Lodi's court, but one buried here is likely to be father of Darya Khan. It is the earliest dated square tomb of the Lodi period and the one where we have the clue of the person buried.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area between river Yamuna on the east and Delhi Ridge on the west.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others*, (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

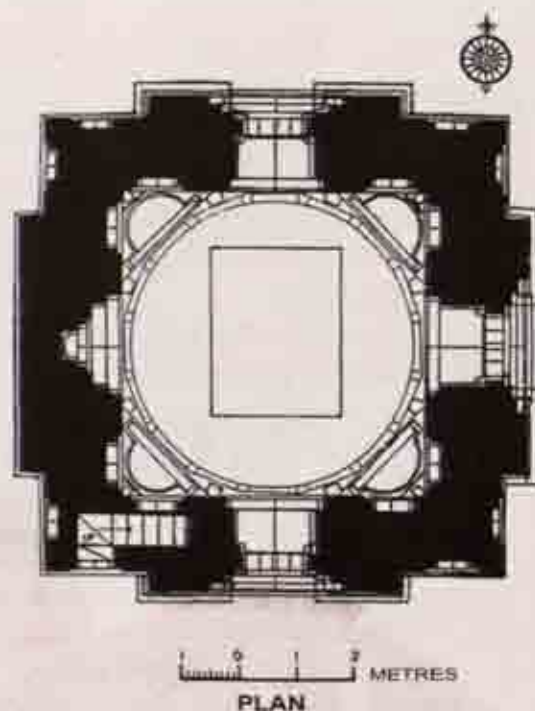




1. DISTRICT : South Delhi  
TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION : Defence Colony
2. LOCALITY : Mubarakpur Kotla  
(Lat. 28° 34' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. NOTIFICATION NO. : DL., 4759-Edu.,  
Dated 06.08.1919
4. APPROACH : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi
5. BRIEF HISTORY : The mosque is constructed of rubble masonry. The eastern façade is pierced by five arched openings and their spandrels are ornamented with circular discs containing the *kalima* incised in plaster. It was built during the reign of Mubarak Shah (A.D. 1421-34).
6. TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES : It lies in the area between river Yamuna on the east and Delhi Ridge on the west.
7. OWNERSHIP : Government
8. IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE? : No
9. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

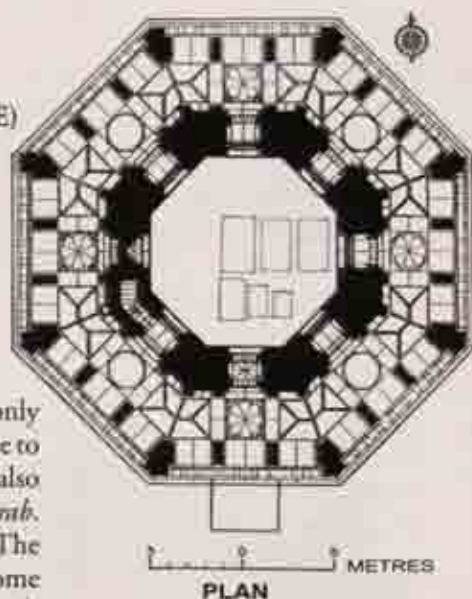


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Mubarakpur Kotla  
(Lat. 28° 34' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 6776-Edu.,  
Dated 11.11.1926
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It belongs to the Lodi period and is the smallest of the three tombs being square in plan and measuring 8 m externally. Stylistically, it is similar to the tombs of Bare Khan and Chhote Khan. Originally, it was ornamented with a band of pale blue tiles. Surmounted by a dome, with arched openings on the eastern, northern and southern sides, the western wall of the monument accommodates a *mihrab*.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies  
in the plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J. A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Shatma, *Delhi and Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





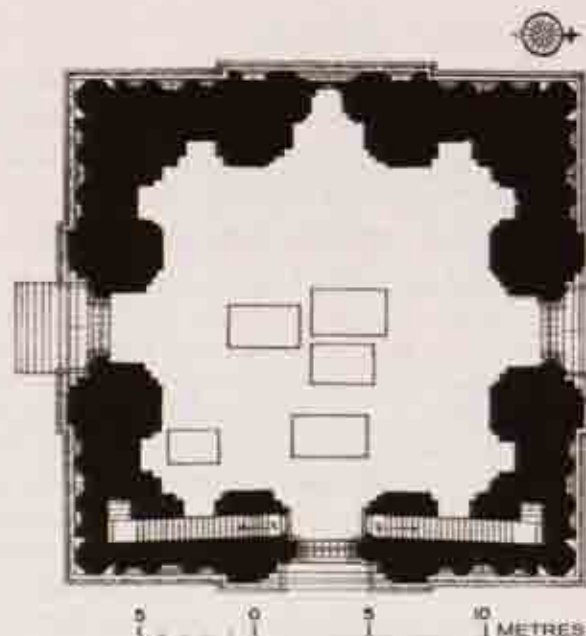
1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Mubarakpur Kotla (Lat. 28° 34' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 4759-Edu., Dated 06.08.1919
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Mubarak Shah Sayyid, the second ruler of Sayyid dynasty died in A.D. 1434, when the tomb might have been built. Originally, this tomb was enclosed by an octagonal compound wall, with two gates on the south and west. But its walls and northern gate have disappeared, leaving only the southern gate and the mosque on the west. The main entrance to its octagonal chamber is from the south, with arched openings also on the other sides except on the west, which is occupied by a *mihnah*. It is surrounded by a verandah, with three openings in each side. The corners are strengthened by sloping buttresses. Its broad low dome rises from a sixteen-sided battlemented drum with a turret on each corner and is crowned by a lantern. Over the roof in the middle of each side stands a *chhatra*. The ceiling of the dome is ornamented with incised and coloured bands of plaster, with a triple band of Quranic inscriptions at the springing of the dome. It is a good example of octagonal Sayyid tombs, which retained their popularity in the Lodi and even Mughal times.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Mubarakpur Kotla  
(Lat. 28° 34' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 2324-Edu.,  
dated 25.03.1918
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Tomb of Wadde Khan : Bade Khan-ka-Gumbad consists of domed chamber, built of rubble masonry. The walls of the tomb are relieved by small recessed arches and terminate at angles with semi-octagonal pilasters, which, however, do not run above the cornice. The domed octagonal *chhatris* at the corners of the roof, sixteen-sided battlemented drum with a decorative minaret at each angle, etc., are the salient features of this tomb. Inside, there are five unknown graves. The tomb is datable to Lodi Period.

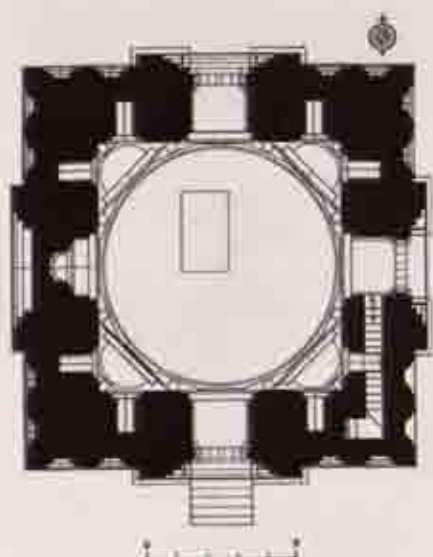
**Tomb of Chote Khan** : Chhote Khan-ka-Gumbad is similar in style but is ornamented with Quranic inscriptions incised in plaster, and a band of blue tiles runs externally over the arches on all its four sides. The angles on the roof are marked by hexagonal *chhatris*. Inside, is an unknown grave. The tomb is datable to Lodi period (A.D. 1451-1526).

6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : These lie in the plain area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



112(a) Plan of Wadde Khan's Tomb,  
Mubarakpur Kotla





112(b) Plan of tomb of Chhote Khan,  
Mubarakpur Kotla



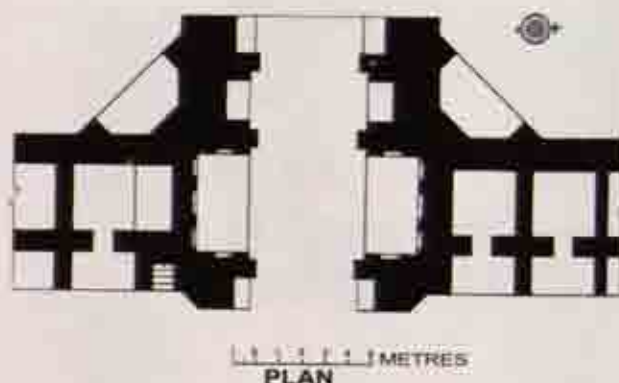
112(c) Tomb of Wadde Khan, Mubarakpur Kotla



112(d) Tomb of Chhote Khan,  
Mubarakpur Kotla

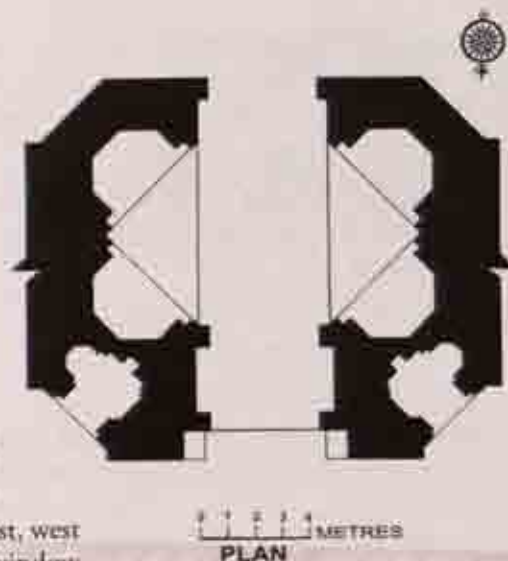
# GATEWAY OF THE ARAB SARAI FACING EAST TOWARDS THE TOMB OF HUMAYUN (NEAR ARAB SARAI)

1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Near Arab Sarai  
(Lat. 28°35' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 1717-Edu.,  
dated 01.03.1913
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The gateways to the Arab Sarai were later additions by Mihr Banu, the old mistress in the time of Jahangir. They were meant for entrance to a *mandi* (market). The gateways are open to the sarai from the east, west and north. The arched entrance is topped by a battlement parapet.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

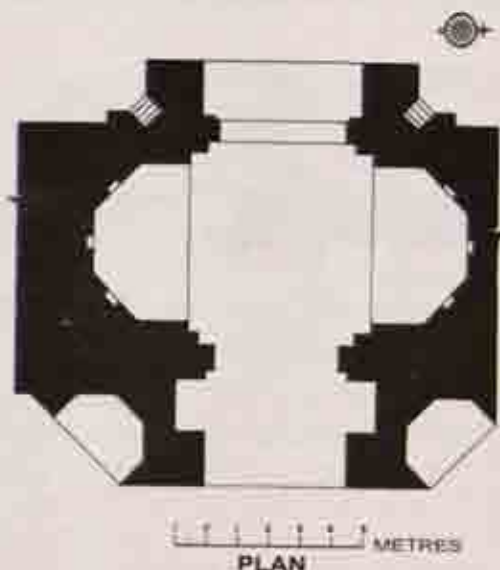




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Near Arab Sarai  
(Lat. 28° 35' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 1717-Edu.,  
dated 01.03.1913
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The gateways to the Arab Sarai were later additions by Mihr Banu, chief eunuch in the time of Jahangir (A.D. 1605–1627). They were meant for entrance to a *mandi* (market). Gateways open to the sarai from the east, west and north. Above the main arch of the gateway is a balcony window supported by six carved brackets, and on each side of it, at the same level is a balcony window with pyramidal dome enriched by yellow and blue tiles. This gate lies immediately to the right of the eastern gate of Bu-Halima's garden.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

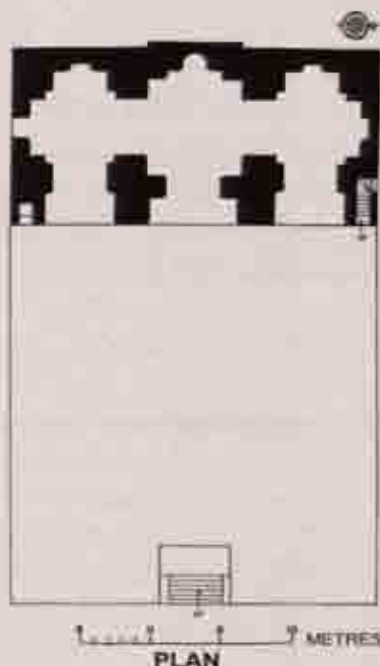


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Near Arab Sarai  
(Lat. 28°35' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL-3051-Edu.,  
dated 05.05.1914
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The gateways to the Arab Sarai were later additions by Mihr Banu, chief eunuch in the time of Jahangir (A.D. 1605-1627). They were meant for entrance to a *mandi* (market). Gateways are open to the sarai from the east, west and north.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

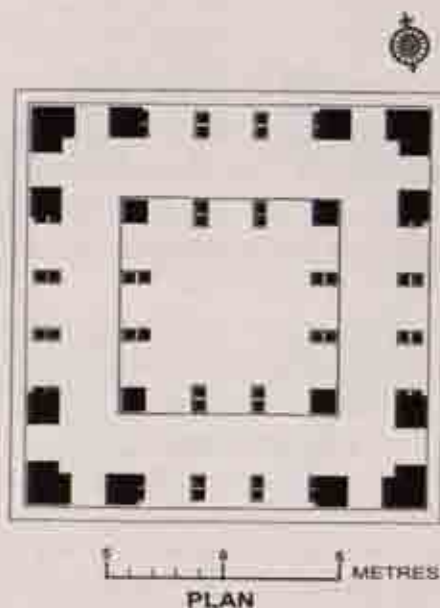




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Nizamuddin  
(Lat. 28° 35' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 3920-Edu.,  
dated 20.05.1913
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This mosque stands on a raised platform. Its prayer chamber is faced by three arched openings, the central bay being roofed by a dome. In alignment with the mosque, to its north, is a long dilapidated hall with arched openings. According to an inscription, both, the mosque and the tomb, may have been built about A.D. 1566-67.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies to the west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage - A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

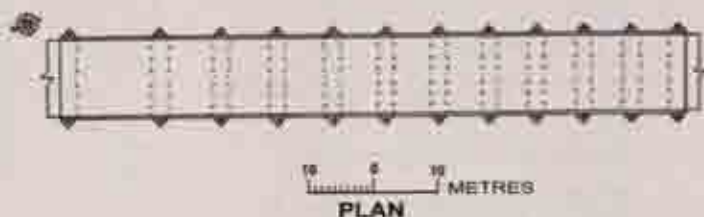


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Nizamuddin  
(Lat. 28°35' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 5010-Edu.,  
dated 21.07.1916
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This square building consists of a central chamber with three arches on each side, supported on twelve sets of dressed stone pillars, from which its present name Bara Khamba is derived. Originally it might have been a tomb (the identity of the person buried being unknown).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

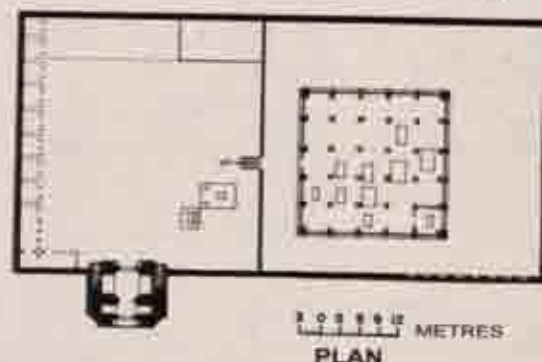




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Nizamuddin  
(Lat. 28°35' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3704-Edu.,  
dated 29.05.1916
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Barapulah, the name probably derived from the fact that this stone bridge consists of eleven arched openings and twelve piers, surmounted by 2 m high *minars*. It measures 12 m wide and 195 m long. According to an inscription, now not traceable, it was built in A.H. 1030 (A.D. 1621-22) by Mihr Banu Agha, the chief eunuch of Jahangir's court.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

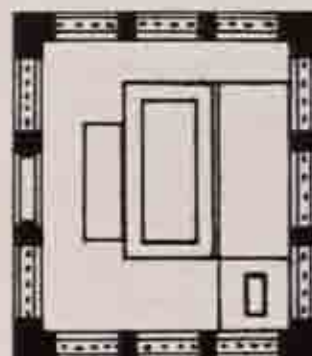


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Nizamuddin  
(Lat. 28°35' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL-5010-Edu.,  
dated 21.07.1916
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Mirza Aziz Kokaltash, Atgah Khan's son and foster brother of Akbar the great, died at Ahmedabad, and his body was brought to Delhi and buried near the grave of his father and that of the Atuliya. The tomb, a marble pavilion with sixty-four pillars, was built by Mirza in his own life time. The main grave is inscribed and bears the date A.H. 1033 (A.D. 1623-24).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Archaeological Survey of India, *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy 1972-73*, No. D.8; (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Nizamuddin  
(Lat. 28°35' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 5010-Edu.,  
dated 21.07.1916
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Jahanara Begum, the elder daughter of emperor Shah Jahan, died in A.D. 1681. The grave is surrounded by an unroofed enclosure of perforated marble screen. The hollow receptacle on the grave is filled with grass in accordance with the touching inscription dated A.H. 1092 (A.D. 1681-82) prohibiting the covering of the grave except with grass and the name of (princess) Jahanara, daughter of Shah Jahan.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Archaeological Survey of India, *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy* 1972-73, No. D.8; (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi. Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

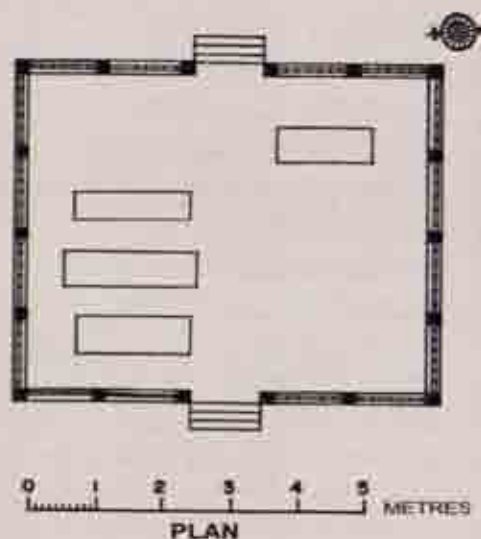


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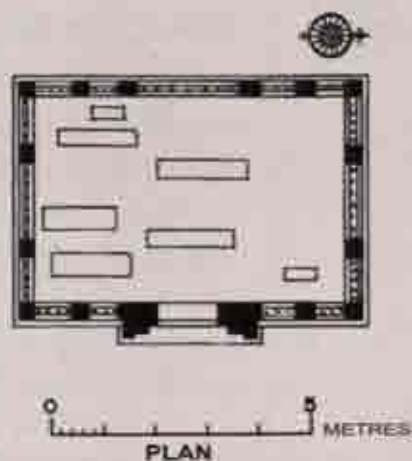
## 121 GRAVE OF MIRZA JAHANGIR (NIZAMUDDIN)

1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Nizamuddin  
(Lat. 28°35' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 5010-Edu.,  
dated 21.07.1916
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Mirza Jahangir was the eldest son of late Mughal emperor Akbar II. After being imprisoned for having fired a pistol at Mr. Seton, the Resident at Delhi, he died at Khusró Bagh, Allahabad in A.H. 1236 (A.D. 1821) and his remains were first interred there but were subsequently brought to Delhi. The marble grave of Mirza Jahangir, profusely decorated with floral carvings, bears the *takhti*, the emblem of a woman's grave, it is said that the grave was originally that of a woman, but was placed over the remains of the prince on a dispensation being granted for the purpose by the Muslim lawyers.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in area west of the river Yamuná.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





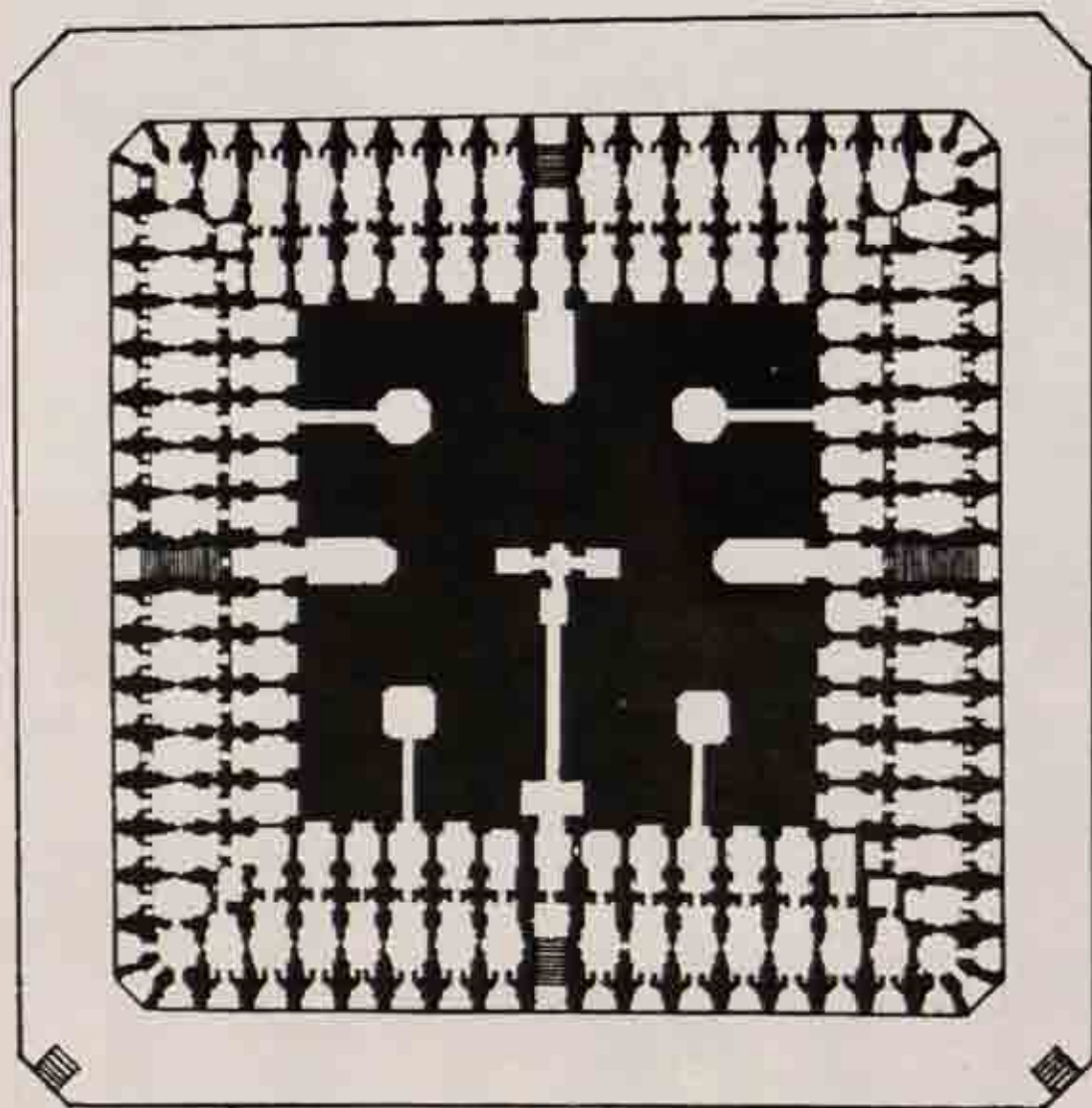
1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Nizamuddin  
(Lat. 28°29' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL-5010-Edu.,  
dated 21.07.1916
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This grave within a small enclosure, belongs to Muhammad Shah (A.D. 1719-48) and on its right is the grave of his wife, Nawab Sahibah Mahal. The tomb over the grave was built during his life time.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the western bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Mirza Sangin Beg, *Sairat Manazil* (New Delhi 1982); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage - A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



## HUMAYUN'S TOMB, ITS PLATFORM, GARDENS, ENCLOSURE WALLS AND GATEWAYS (NIZAMUDDIN)

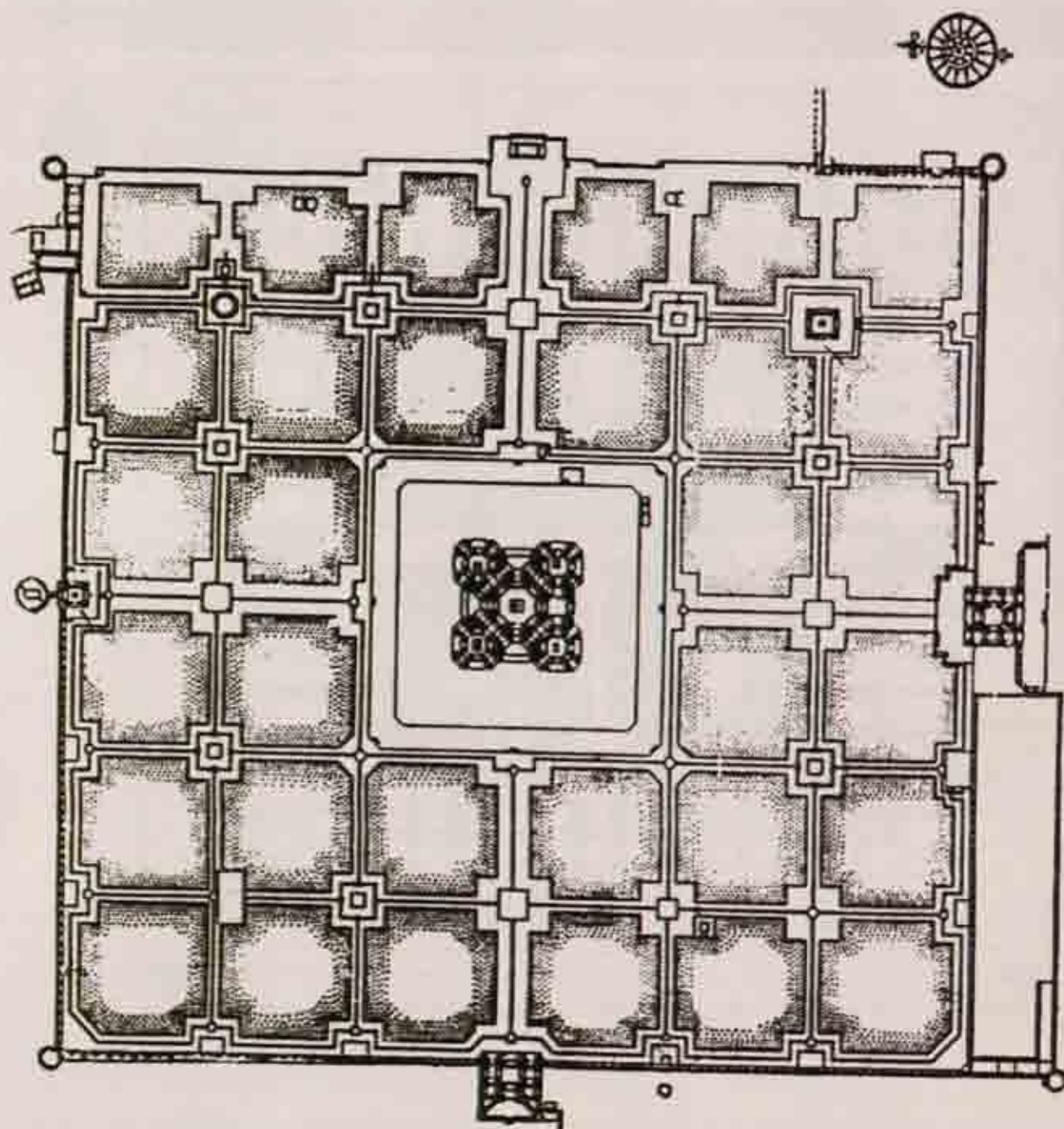
1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Nizamuddin  
(Lat. 28° 35' N; Long. 77° 15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL-3920-Edu., dated 20.05.1913,  
Inscribed in 1993 on World Heritage List by UNESCO vide no. 232.
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This tomb was built by Humayun's senior widow Bega Begum, popularly known as Haji Begam, eight years after his death, according to some, but fourteen years according to an eighteenth century manuscript. It is the first substantial example of Mughal architecture with high arches and double dome, which occurs for the first time in India. It is also the first mature example of a garden-tomb on *charbagh* pattern, which culminated in the Taj Mahal at Agra. The high rubble built enclosure is entered through two lofty double-storeyed gateways, one on the west and the other on the south. A *baradari* (pavilion) occupies the centre of the eastern wall and a *hammam* (bath-chamber) in the centre of northern wall. Its enclosure has a square garden divided initially into four large squares separated by causeways and channels, each square divided again into smaller square by pathways (*charbagh*) as in a typical Mughal garden. The lofty mausoleum is located in the centre of the enclosure and rises from a podium faced with series of cells with arched openings. The central octagonal chamber containing the cenotaph is encompassed by octagonal chambers at the diagonals and arched lobbies on the sides, their openings closed with perforated screens. Each side is dominated by three emphatic arches, the central one being the highest. This plan is repeated on the second storey, and the roof is surmounted by a 42.5 m high double dome of marble with pillared kiosks (*chhatris*) placed around it. The structure is built with red sandstone, but white and black marble have been used to relieve the monotony, the latter largely in the borders.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies to the west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), Zafar Hasan's *Monuments of Delhi. Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Mirza Sangin Beg, *Sairat Manazil* (New Delhi 1982); (3) Rarish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y. D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





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123(a) Ground plan of Humayun's Tomb



123(b) Site plan of Humayun's Tomb



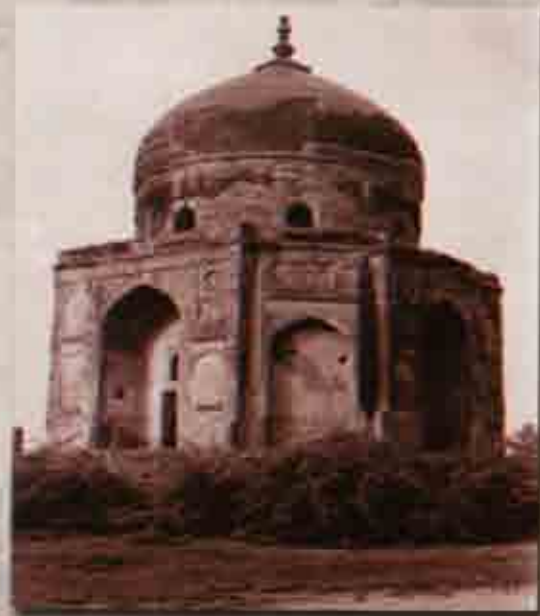
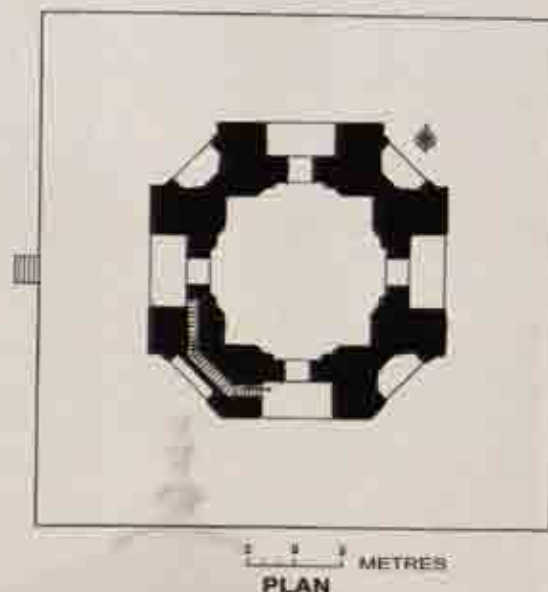


*123(c) View from south-west corner, Humayun's Tomb*



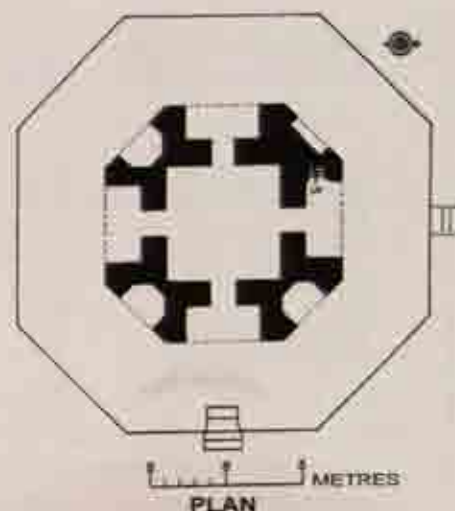
*123(d) Front view of Humayun's Tomb*

1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Nizamuddin  
(Lat. 28°35' N; Long. 77°15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3920-Edu.,  
dated 20.05.1913
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Known as Nila Gumbaz (Blue Dome), it is believed to have been built in A.D. 1625, and is said to contain the remains of Fahim Khan, an attendant of Abdur Rahim or Khan-i-Khanan. It is a square tomb of plastered rubble masonry covered with a dome of blue tiles. Around its drum are traces of tiles of other colours.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies to the west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Mirza Sangin Beg, *Sairat Manazil* (New Delhi 1982); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

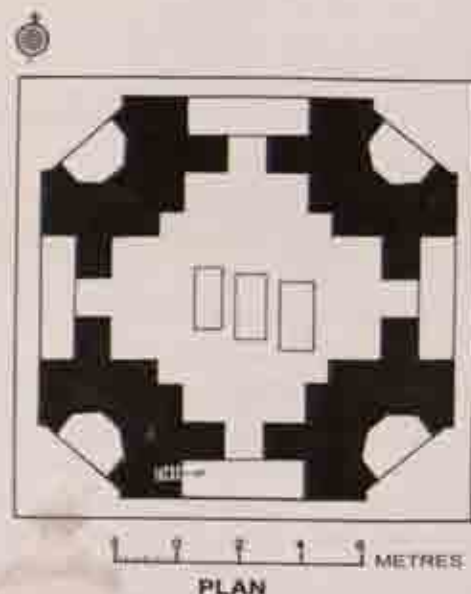




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Nizamuddin  
(Lat. 28° 35' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 3704-Edu.,  
dated 29.05.1916.
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This octagonal tomb with four wide and four narrow sides (*Muthamman-i-Baghdadi*), stands to the west of Humayun's tomb. It has high recessed arches on all its sides and a high drummed double dome covered with coloured tiles, which has given it its present name, meaning the 'green dome'. Lacking such pre-Mughal features as *guldastas*, *chhajjas* and *chhatris*, architecturally the building is in Central Asian tradition and can be placed in the early Mughal period. With traces of cross walls on wheel-shaped plan and wooden beams preserved in the upper dome, it retains some clues of the method of its construction.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi. Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Mirza Sangin Beg, *Sairat Manazil* (New Delhi 1982); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

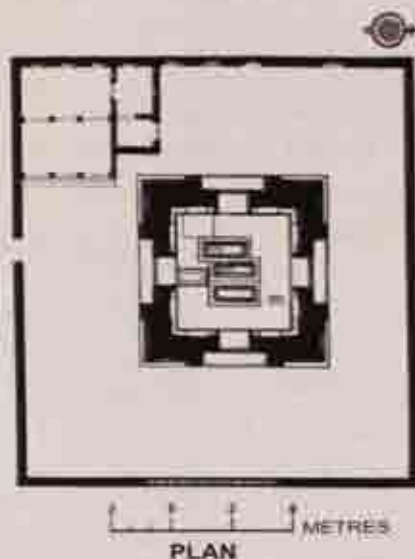


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Nizamuddin  
(Lat. 28°35' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL-3920-Edu.,  
dated 20.05.1913
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This octagonal tomb with double dome stands on a raised platform. The identity of Afsarwala is not known. One of the graves inside the tomb bears a figure 974 which may refer to Hijri year corresponding to A.D. 1566-67.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains  
across *nullah*, east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Carr Stephien,  
*The Archaeology and Monumental Remains of Delhi* (Ludhiana and  
Calcutta 1876); (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of  
Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint,  
New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built  
Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999)  
and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood*  
(reprint, New Delhi 1982).



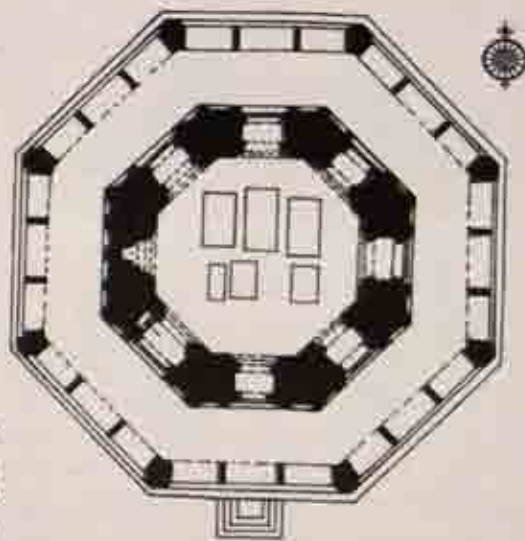


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Nizamuddin  
(Lat. 28° 35' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL-7316-Edu.,  
dated 09.12.1925
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This small tomb was built by Mirza Aziz Kokaltash, over the mortal remains of his father, Atgah Khan, husband of Jiji Anga, a wet nurse of emperor Akbar. Atgah Khan was killed by Adham Khan, son of Maham Anga, another wet nurse of Akbar. An inscription on the southern door of the tomb mentions that it was completed in A.H. 974 (A.D. 1566-67).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Archaeological Survey of India; *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy 1975-76*, No. D. 71; (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



# TOMB OF ISA KHAN WITH ITS SURROUNDING ENCLOSURE WALLS AND TURRETS, GARDENS, GATEWAYS AND MOSQUE (NIZAMUDDIN)

1. **DISTRICT :** South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION :** Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY :** Nizamuddin  
(Lat. 28°35' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** DL, 3920-Edu., dated 20.05.1913
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT :** Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION :** Delhi  
**BUS STATION :** Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** Isa Khan was a noble at the court of Sher Shah Suri (A.D. 1540-45) and his son Islam Shah (A.D. 1545-54). There is an inscription over the *mihrab* mentioning the date A.H. 954 (A.D. 1547-48). The tomb consists of an octagonal enclosure, with entrance on the north. The mausoleum, has an octagonal central chamber surrounded by verandahs, each side pierced by three arches. Above the arches runs a *chhajja* and each of the side is surmounted by a domed *chhatra* with the central dome rising from a thirty-two-sided drum. It follows the typical pattern of the octagonal Lodi tombs. From the western side of the octagonal enclosure a three-domed mosque projects outward. It is built of local grey quartzite faced with red sandstone and coloured tile inlay.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999); (3) Sayyed Ahmad Khan, *Asar-us-Sanadid* (Delhi 1854) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



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128 (a) Ground plan of  
Isa Khan's Tomb



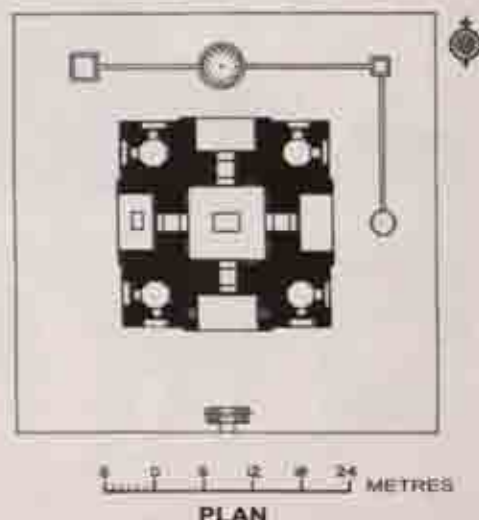


*128(b) Tomb of Isa Khan, Nizamuddin*



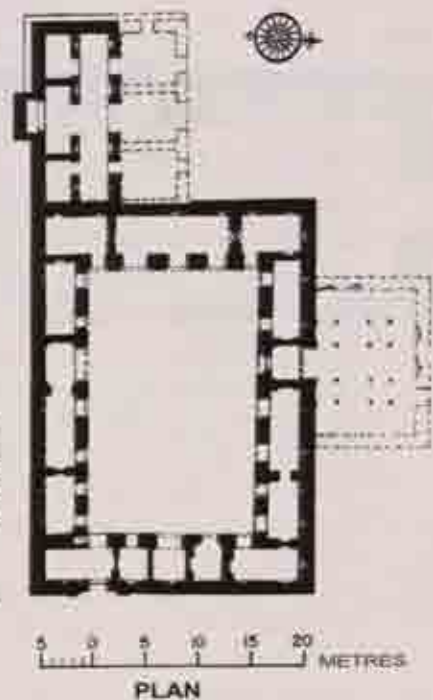
*128(c) Mosque of Isa Khan, Nizamuddin*

1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Defence Colony
2. **LOCALITY** : Nizamuddin  
(Lat. 28° 35' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 1660-Edu.,  
dated 13.03.1915
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Abdu'r Rahim Khan, who had the title of Khan-i-Khanan, was the son of Bairam Khan, regent of Akbar. He served both Akbar and Jahangir. He knew several languages and composed couplets in Hindi under the familiar name of Rahim. The tomb follows the pattern of Humayun's tomb and has *chhatris* at the corners of the central dome and *dalanis* in the middle of the sides. The marble and other stones which faced it originally, were removed and used in the Safdarjung's Tomb.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the plains between the river Yamuna and Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al.* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al.* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

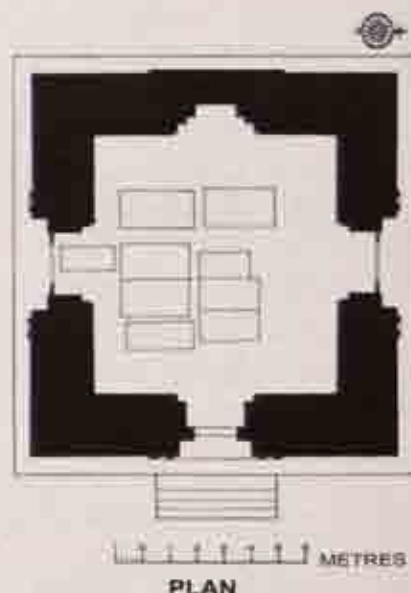




1. **DISTRICT :** South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION :** Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY :** Sarai Shahji  
(Lat. 28° 32' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** S.O. 1545-Edu.,  
dated 21.05.1988
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT :** Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION :** Delhi  
**BUS STATION :** Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** The group of monuments is enclosed by rubble wall. It contains a mosque which comprises compartments topped by curved Bengali roof, a *mahal* having a courtyard with few graves surrounded by an arcade and an enclosure containing graves datable to late Mughal period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area west of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

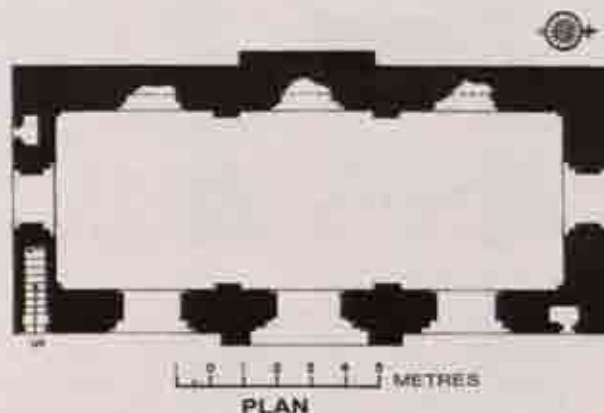


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Malviya Nagar  
(Lat. 28° 32' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 7485-Edu., dated 25.10.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; RAILWAY STATION : Delhi;  
BUS STATION : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Shaikh Kabir-ud-Din, who is buried here, was a disciple of Shaikh Raushan Chirag-i-Dilli. It is believed that the tomb was built in A.D. 1397. It consists of a square chamber with battered walls faced with red sandstone crowned by a plastered conical dome. Its entrance is on the east through a pointed arch, decorated with marble bands. On the west wall of the tomb are fixed two rings, while steps cut in the northeastern side of the dome are interesting and unusual. As per local tradition, the rings were fixed by the thieves for scaling up the walls who carried off the original golden finial.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Carr Stephen, *The Archaeology and Monumental Remains of Delhi* (Ludhiana and Calcutta 1876); (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

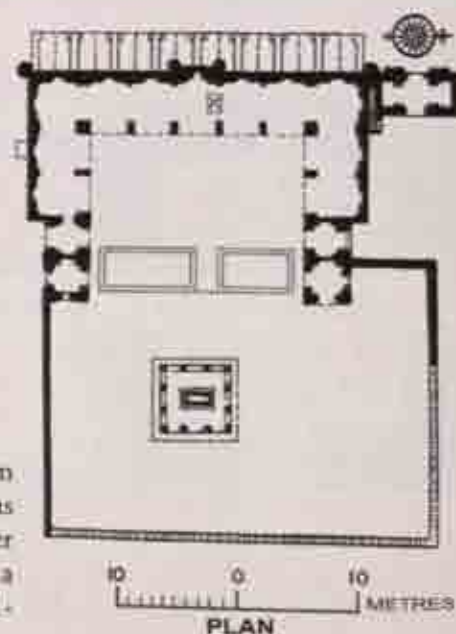




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Shahpur Jat  
(Lat. 28° 33' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3201-Edu.,  
dated 11.06.1924
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The mosque stands in an enclosure, which contains a number of unknown graves. This building is similar to the Mosque of Isa Khan and is assignable to Lodi period (A.D.1451-1526). The east façade contains traces of blue tile decoration and inside, the pendentives of the domed chamber are ornamented with small niches.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

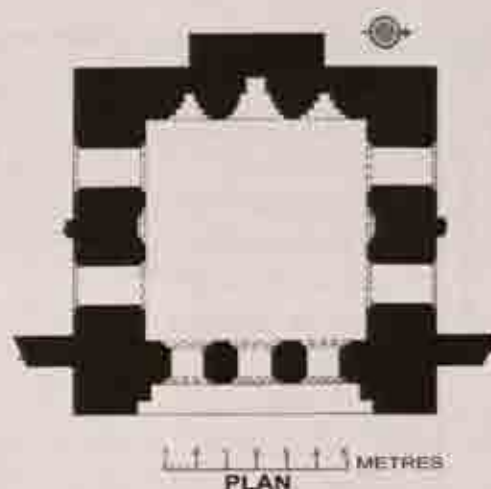


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Shahpur Jat  
(Lat. 28° 33' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 4759-Edu.,  
dated 06.08.1919
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This mosque is known after saint Makhdum Sahib and it forms the western part of an enclosure which contains many graves. The notable features, on the west façade of the prayer chamber, are projected central *mihrab*, sloping buttresses and a balcony with arched cells. It is assignable to Lodi period (A.D. 1451-1526).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

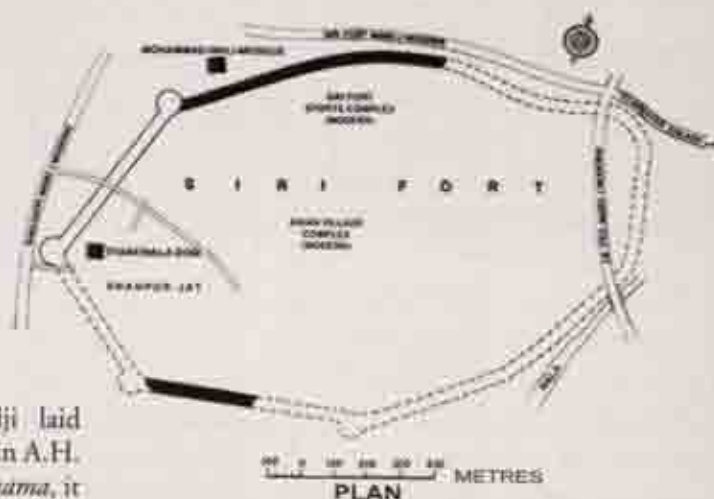




1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Shahpur Jat  
(Lat. 28° 33' N; Long. 77° 12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 4759-Edu.,  
dated 06.08.1919
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The plastered rubble masonry structure assignable to Khalji period (A.D. 1290-1320) contains a domed compartment with deeply recessed arch on north, east and west.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Mirza Sangin Beg, *Sairat Manazil* (New Delhi 1982) and (3) Rarish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

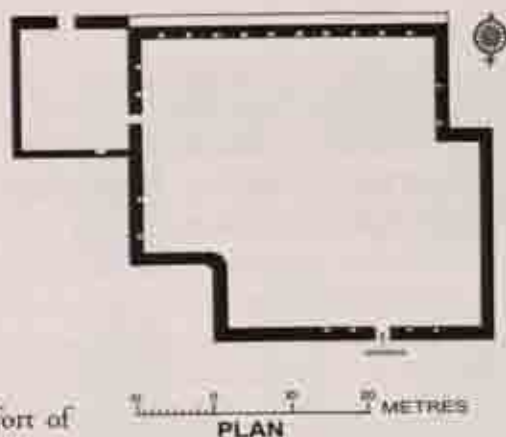


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Hauz Khas
2. **LOCALITY** : Shahpur Jat  
 (Lat. 28° 32' N to 28° 33' N  
 Long. 77° 12' E to 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 4759-Edu.,  
 dated 06.08.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Alaud-Din Khalji laid foundation of Siri, Second City of Delhi, in A.H. 703 (A.D. 1303). According to the *Zafarnama*, it was surrounded by a rubble wall and contained seven gates. The city wall is roughly oval on plan and has survived only in stretches, mostly on the south and west, with remains of some bastions. Loopholes for arrows and 'flame' shaped battlements seem to have been introduced here for the first time.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area west of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi-The Built Heritage - A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



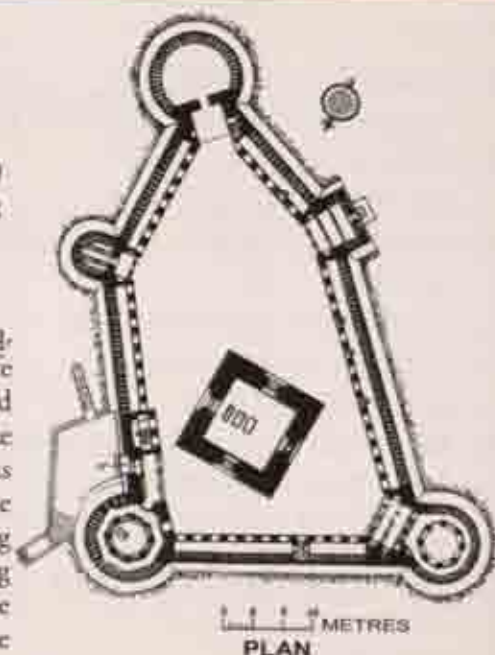


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Kalkaji
2. **LOCALITY** : Tughlaqabad  
(Lat. 28° 30' N; Long. 77° 16' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 2324-Edu.,  
dated 25.03.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Although popularly known as the fort of Barbar (*Nai*), it was probably built by Muhammad Tughluq (A.D. 1325-51) as a private residence before he constructed the adjacent fort of Adilabad.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the rocky outcrops of Aravallis.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



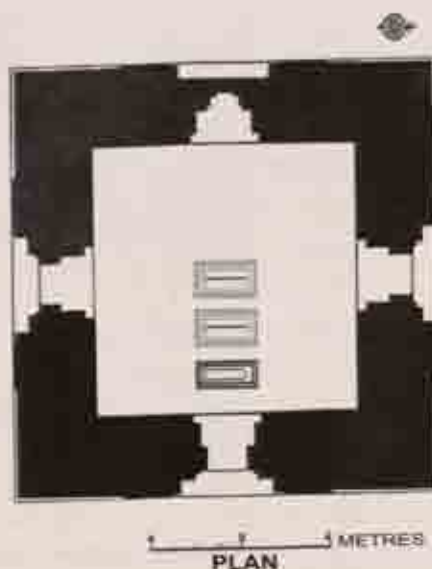
# TOMB OF GHIYASUD-DIN, WALLS, BASTIONS, GATES, AND CAUSEWAY INCLUDING THE TOMB OF DAUD KHAN (TUGHLAQABAD)

1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Kalkaji
2. **LOCALITY** : Tughlaqabad (Lat. 28° 30' N; Long. 77° 15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 2324-Edu., dated 25.03.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The tomb of Ghiyasud-Din Tughluq, founder of the Tughluq dynasty, was built by him during his life time. It is a mausoleum enclosed within high battered pentagonal stone walls, strengthened with bastions and looks like a small fortress. Due to its location within a vast reservoir, it was connected with the fortress of Tughluqabad by a causeway. The inscribed panels, arched borders, perforated screens, a string course in marble along with lotus-bud fringes produce pleasing decorative effects to this red sandstone building. Out of the three graves, one is said to be of Ghiyasud-Din Tughluq while the other two are believed to be of his wife and his son and successor Muhammad Tughluq (A.D. 1325-51). In the north-western bastion, there is an octagonal tomb with an inscribed slab over its southern door, which describes it to be the tomb of Zafar Khan, but due to wrong reading of the inscription, the tomb is known as that of Daud Khan. In the enclosure of the mausoleum of Ghiyasud-Din Tughluq, the oldest tomb is that of Zafar Khan and the place is referred to as Darul aman (abode of peace) in the inscription mentioned above. Probably during the construction of this tomb, Sultan Ghiyasud-Din made up his mind to erect his own tomb at this place and reserved the enclosure for the purpose.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area dotted with low outcrops of Aravallis.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi*, *Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Mirza Sangin Beg, *Sairat Manazil* (New Delhi 1982); (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, Delhi 1982).



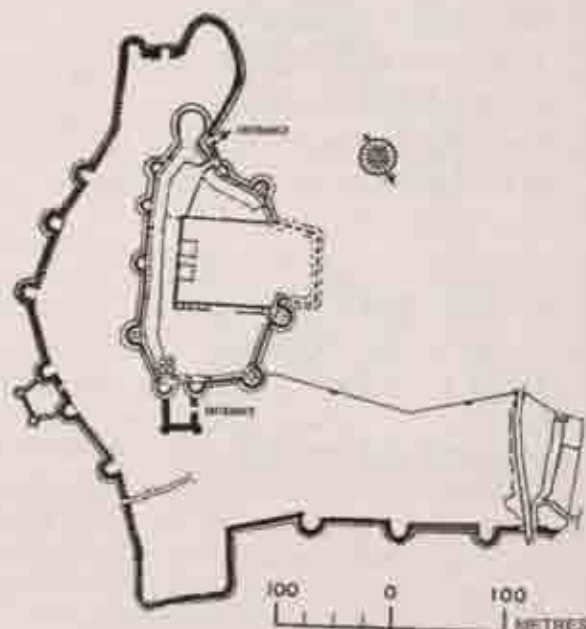


1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Kalkaji
2. **LOCALITY** : Tughlaqabad  
(Lat. 28°30' N; Long. 77°15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 4190-Edu.,  
dated 28.06.1921
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Junan Khan, son and successor of Ghiyasuddin Tughluq Shah, ruled with the title of Muhammad Shah Tughluq and his grave lies by the side of his father's grave. He was an accomplished sovereign, who died of fever at Thatta in the year A.H. 752 (A.D. 1352) and his body was brought to Delhi and interred in the Darul Aman.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area dotted with low outcrops of Aravallis.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological  
Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997).



# **WALLS, GATES AND BASTIONS OF ADILABAD (MUHAMMADABAD) AND CAUSEWAY LEADING THERETO FROM TUGHLAQABAD (TUGHLUQABAD)**

1. **DISTRICT** : South Delhi  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Kalkaji
2. **LOCALITY** : Tughluqabad  
(Lat. 28° 30' N; Long. 77° 16' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL. 2324-Edu.,  
dated 25.03.1918
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The fort of Adilabad located to the south of Tughluqabad, was built by Muhammad bin Tughluq (A.D. 1325-51) after whom it is also known as Muhammadabad, and probably built after Jahanpanah. Architecturally, it resembles the Tughluqabad Fort. The walls of the embankment connecting it with Tughluqabad are carried over the hills as the outer walls of the city and are provided with two gates. Inside are the remains of citadel consisting of walls, bastions and gates.



137(a) Site plan of Adilabad fort, Tughluqabad

6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the rocky outcrops of Aravallis.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** :  
Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage - A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999); (3) Sayyed Ahmad Khan, *Asar-us-Sanadid* (Delhi 1854) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





*137(b) Gateway of Adilabad fort, Tughluqabad*



*137(c) General view of rampart of Adilabad fort, Tughluqabad*







*138(b) Remains of buildings inside Tughluqabad fort*

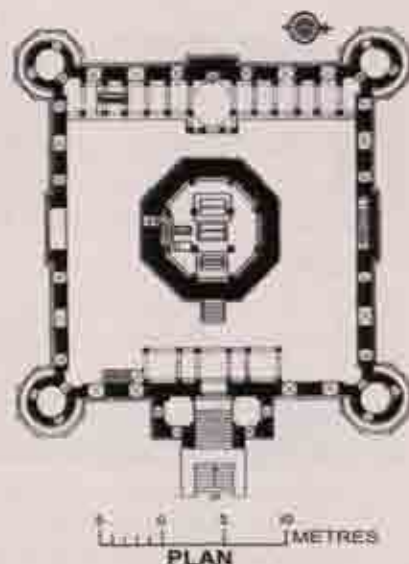


*138(c) Entrance gateway of Tughluqabad fort*

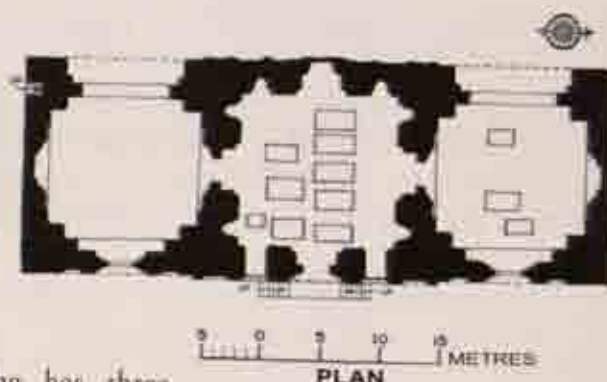




1. **DISTRICT** : South-West Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Nazafgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Malikpur Kohi (Lat. 28°32' N; Long. 77°08' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 782-Edu., dated 04.02.1915
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi; **BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This is the first example of a monumental Muslim tomb in India save some pre-Sultanate monuments in the Kuchchha District. An inscription on the main gateway describes that it was built in the year A.D. 1231 by Iltutmish (A.D. 1211-36) over the remains of his eldest son and heir-apparent, prince Nasirud-Din Mahmud. The monument exemplifies the same phase in tomb architecture as we find in the Quwwatul-Islam mosque, wherein architectural members, removed from temples, were reused and the trabeate system of construction was employed. The appearance of the tomb proper as a crypt (ghar) is the result of the piling of rubble stones around the pillared chamber to raise a square platform up to half the height of the octagonal tomb chamber. The Presence of colonnades on the east and west, plain walls on other sides and domed bastions on the corners lend this monument the appearance of a fortress. Firuz Shah (A.D. 1351-88) mentions to have carried out minor repairs to this tomb. Sculptured lintels, upright stones of railing of temples and other sculptural Hindu remains of seventh-eighth century have been recently recovered from the thickness of the concrete roof of the tomb.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the low outcrops of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Epigraphia Indo Moslemica 1991-12*. (2) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997). (3) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999). (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

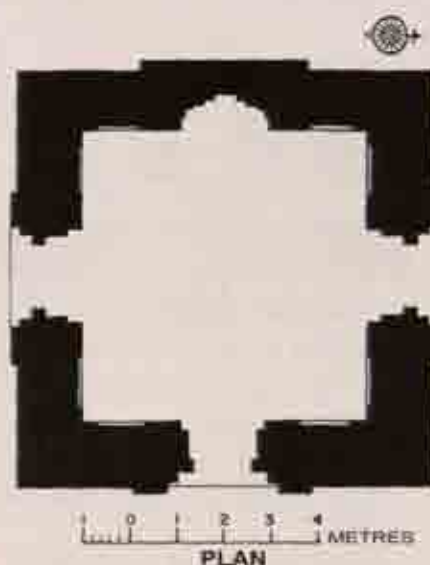


1. **DISTRICT** : South-West Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Vasant Vihar
2. **LOCALITY** : Muhammadpur  
(Lat. 28°34' N; Long. 77°11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3201-Edu.,  
dated 11.06.1924
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi;  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi;  
BUS STATION : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This imposing building has three compartments, each topped by a dome, the central hemispherical dome being larger than the fluted flat domes on the sides. It seems that there were graves in the building which were removed later. It is assignable to Lodi period (A.D. 1451-1526).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in plains east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No.
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

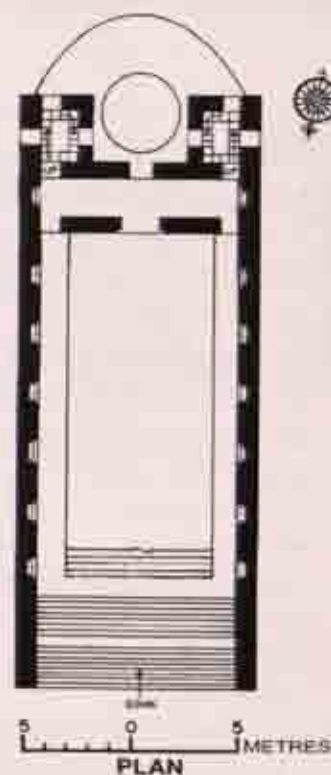




1. **DISTRICT** : South-West Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Vasant Vihar
2. **LOCALITY** : Muhammadpur  
(Lat. 28°33' N; Long. 77°11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL-3201 Edu.,  
dated 11.06.1924
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The rubble built and lime plastered tomb, assignable to Lodi period (A.D. 1451-1526), is covered with a dome and has doorways towards north, south and east; on the west side there is a *mihmb*.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (New Delhi 1997) and (2) Rarish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).



1. **DISTRICT** : South-West Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Vasant Vihar
2. **LOCALITY** : Munirka  
(Lat. 28° 33' N; Long. 77° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3201-Edu.,  
dated 11.06.1924
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is built of rubble masonry and has a circular well at its southern end which is flanked by domed turrets with narrow winding staircase. It is assignable to Lodi period (A.D. 1451-1526).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

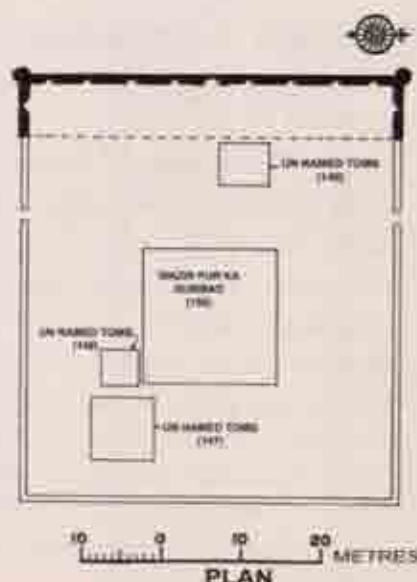




1. **DISTRICT** : South-West Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Vasant Vihar
2. **LOCALITY** : Munirka  
(Lat. 28° 33' N; Long. 77° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3201-Edu.,  
dated 11.06.1924
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The roofless building is a massive structure of rubble masonry assignable to Lodi period (A.D. 1451-1526). The purpose of the building is unknown, probably it was intended for a tomb but was never finished.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

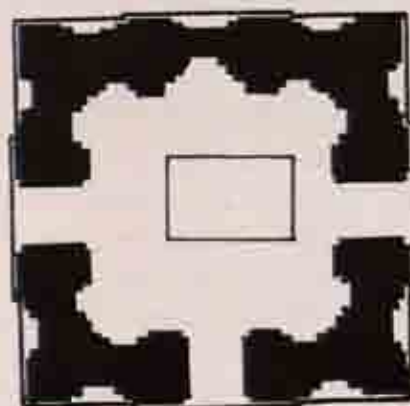


1. **DISTRICT** : South-West Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Vasant Vihar
2. **LOCALITY** : Munirka  
(Lat. 28° 33' N; Long. 77° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3201-Edu.,  
dated 11.06.1924
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The mosque consists of a courtyard, a western wall with *mihriabs* and bastions accompanying side walls. It is datable to second half of fifteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

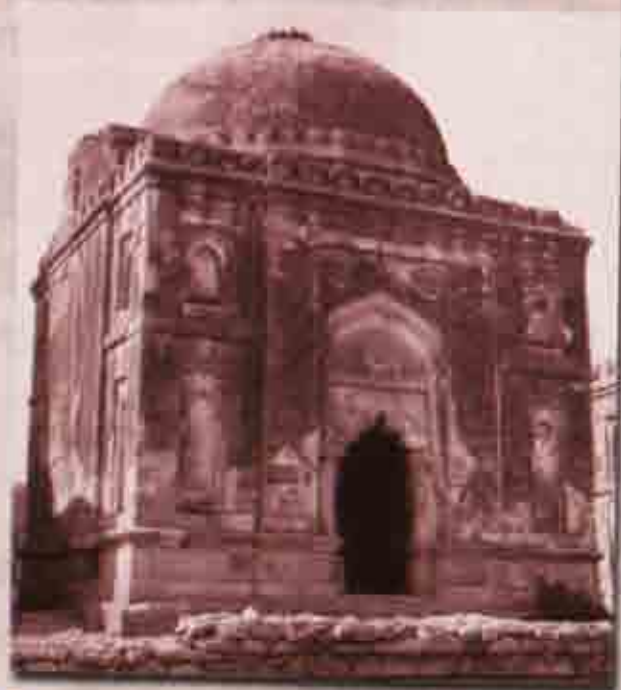
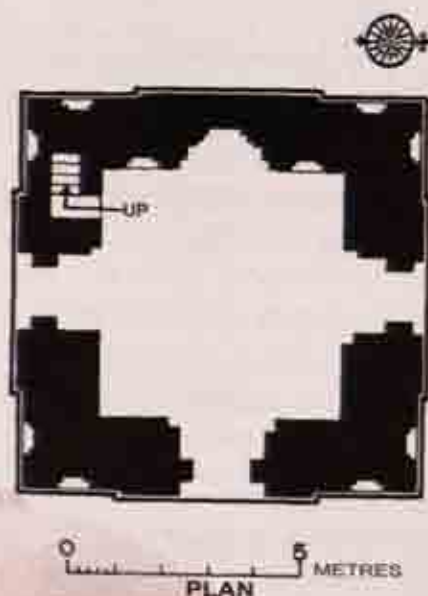




1. DISTRICT : South-West Delhi;  
TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION : Vasant Vihar
2. LOCALITY : Munirka  
(Lat. 28°33' N; Long. 77°10' E)
3. NOTIFICATION NO. : DL-3201-Edu.,  
dated 11.06.1924
4. APPROACH : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi
5. BRIEF HISTORY : The domed structure has arched openings on three sides and a *mihrab* on the west. In the centre of the building lies a rubble masonry grave. It is datable to second half of fifteenth century A.D.
6. TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES : It lies in the area east of Delhi Ridge,
7. OWNERSHIP : Government
8. IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE? : No
9. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).



1. **DISTRICT** : South-West Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Vasant Vihar
2. **LOCALITY** : Munirka  
(Lat. 28° 33' N; Long. 77° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3201-Edu.,  
dated 11.06.1924
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The plastered rubble masonry structure consists of a dome, *mihrah* in the western wall and a narrow winding staircase in the southern doorway. Inside, there is no trace of any grave but there exists a row of niches below the ceiling and medallions decorating the space flanking arched niches in the wall. It is datable to first half of fifteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).





1. **DISTRICT** : South-West Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Vasant Vihar

2. **LOCALITY** : Munirka  
 (Lat. 28° 33' N; Long. 77° 10' E)

3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3201-Edu.,  
 dated 11.06.1924

4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi

5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The rubble built square structure is roofed by a dome and was pierced by a doorway on all sides in original. Now, there exists arched opening only on the western side. There is no trace of any grave inside the tomb. It is datable to middle of fifteenth century A.D.

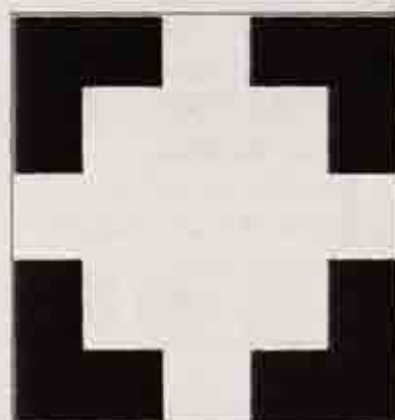
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area east of Delhi Ridge.

7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government

8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No

9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi

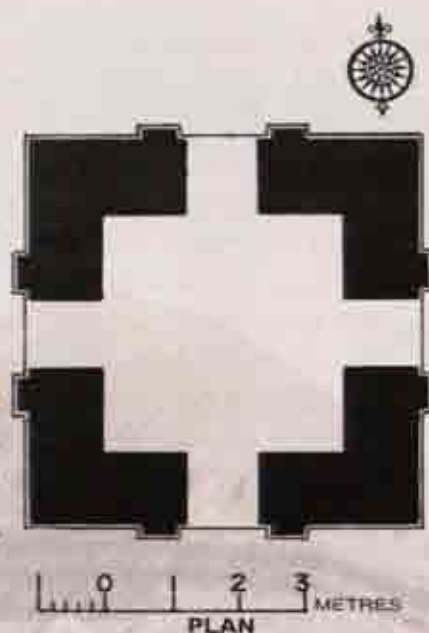
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).



PLAN

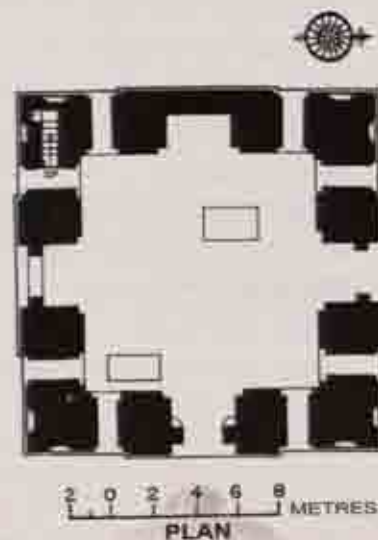


1. **DISTRICT** : South-West Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Vasant Vihar
2. **LOCALITY** : Munirka  
(Lat. 28°33' N; Long. 77°10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL, 3201-Edu.,  
dated 11.06.1924
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The domed building is constructed of rubble masonry and contains an arched opening on each of its four sides. There is no indication of any grave inside the tomb. It is datable to late fourteenth - early fifteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999).

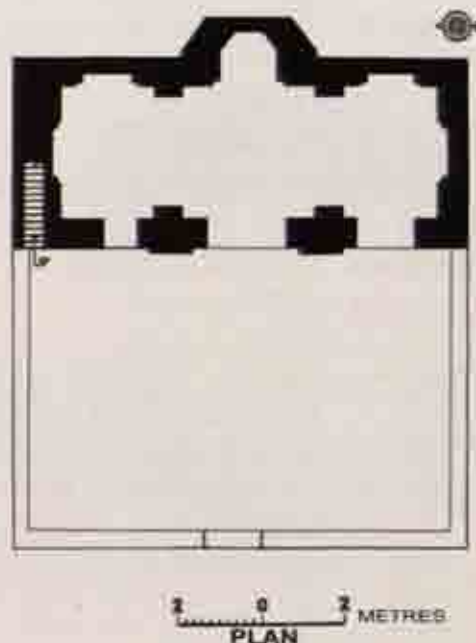




1. **DISTRICT** : South-West Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Vasant Vihar
2. **LOCALITY** : Munirka  
(Lat. 28° 33' N; Long. 77° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL/3201-Edu.,  
dated 11.06.1924
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This rubble masonry structure, which was originally plastered has triple arched openings on three sides. The *mihrab* recess occupies the central archway on the western side. There lies a stone grave under the dome. It is assignable to Lodi period (A.D. 1451-1526).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area east of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government.
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997) and (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 2, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



1. **DISTRICT** : South-West Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Najafgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Palam (Lat. 28° 35' N; Long. 77° 04' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : DL., 2844-Edu.,  
dated 22.06.1983
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The brick-built mosque has three arched openings in its prayer chamber, small domed minarets at four corners of its roof, and recessed arched pendentives transforming the square form into an octagon to serve as base for the hemispherical dome. According to an inscription in mixed Arabic and Persian prose on the northern arch of its central compartment, it was built by Ghazanfar in A.H. 935 (A.D. 1528-29) in the reign of Babur. This is the only building of Babur's period in Delhi. A Persian inscription on the mosque repeats the same information.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies in the area west of Delhi Ridge.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others*, (reprint, New Delhi 1997), (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





03(S)

**DELHI FORT OR LAL QILA : ASAD BURJ, WATER GATE,  
DELHI GATE, LAHORI GATE, FORTIFICATION WALL,  
CHHATTA BAZAR, BAOLI**

1. DISTRICT : Central Delhi;  
TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION : Daryaganj
2. LOCALITY : Delhi (Lal Qila)  
(Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. NOTIFICATION NO. : SO 812 (E) dated 31.07.2002
4. APPROACH : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi

## SUPPLEMENT

10. PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



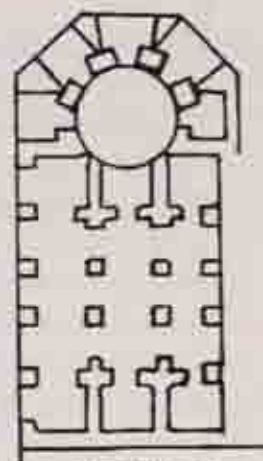




1. DISTRICT : Central Delhi;  
TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION : Daryaganj
2. LOCALITY : Delhi (Lal Qila)  
(Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. NOTIFICATION NO. : SO 812 (E) dated 31.07.2002
4. APPROACH : AIRPORT : Delhi  
RAILWAY STATION : Delhi  
BUS STATION : Delhi

5. BRIEF HISTORY : Asad Burj (Lion Tower) is situated in the southeast corner of the Red Fort originally leading to river Yamuna later enclosed by a barbican. The Burj was much damaged in A.D. 1803 when Delhi was successfully defended by Ochterlony against Harnath Chela. It was repaired by Akbar II and the *chhatris* are Late Mughal in style and is datable to A.D.1639-1648.

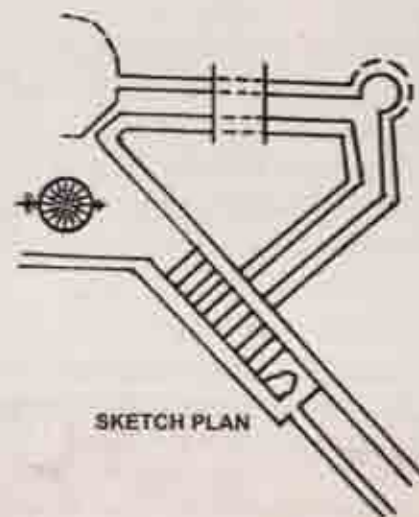
6. TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES : It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. OWNERSHIP : Government
8. IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE? : No
9. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



SKETCH PLAN



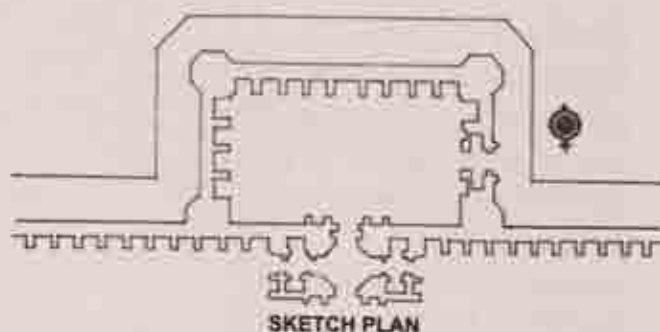
1. **DISTRICT** : Central Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Lal Qila)  
(Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : SO 812 (E)  
dated 31.07.2002
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Water Gate is situated close to Asad Burj at the southeast corner of the Red Fort. The gate is provided by a barbican, probably by Aurangzeb.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





1. **DISTRICT :** Central Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION :** Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY :** Delhi (Lal Qila)  
(Lat. 28°29' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** SO 812 (E)  
dated 31.07.2002

4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT :** Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION :** Delhi  
**BUS STATION :** Delhi



5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** It is the southern gate of Shahjahanabad, called as Delhi Gate because it opens towards the old cities of Delhi. It is build in A.D. 1638-1649. The gate is square on plan pierced by a high arched opening. The standing elephants on either side of the gate were erected by Lord Curzon in A.D. 1903 to fill the place of the original ones.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES :** It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP :** Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE? :** No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL :** Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY :** (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* Vol. I (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



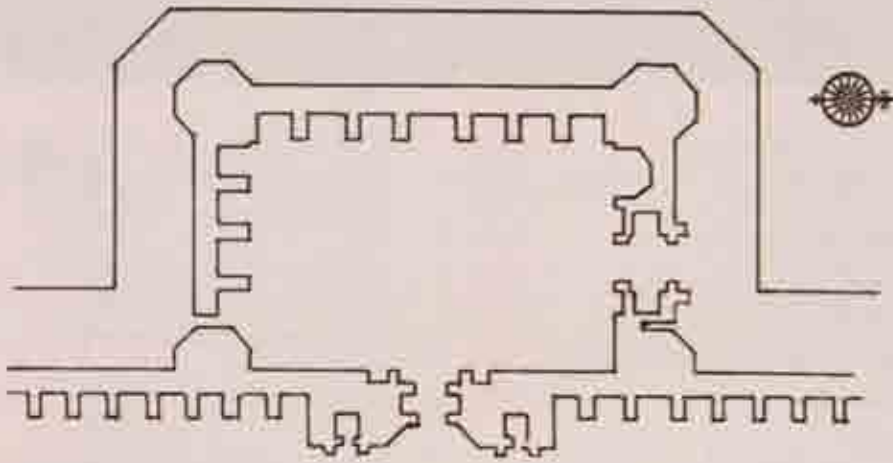
## 03(18)S DELHI FORT OR LAL QILA : LAHORI GATE AND BARBICAN

1. **DISTRICT** : Central Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Lal Qila)  
(Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : SO 812 (E)  
dated 31.07.2002
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This is one of the most important gateways of the Red Fort. It is in the center of the west wall of the fort facing the Chandni Chowk. It is a three-storeyed structure. The entrance measuring height, width and flanked by half octagon turrets crowned by open pavilions, dwarfa, coupled *chhatris* each capped by a dome. The row of dwarf *chhatris* is flanked by a minaret surrounded by a small lantern. During Aurangzeb's time, a barbican was built in front of the Lahori Gate. The Prime Minister of India now addresses the nation from the top of the rampart adjacent to this gate on 15<sup>th</sup> August, every year.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government.
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



03(18Sa) A view of Lahori gate



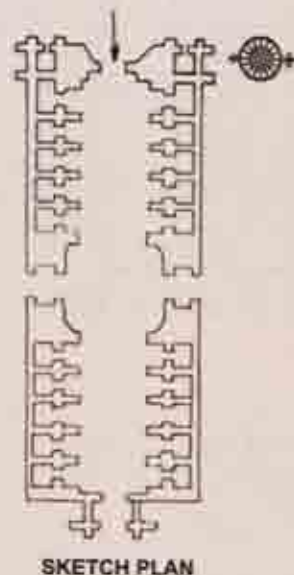


03(18Sb) Sketch plan of Lahori gate



03(18Sc) Close view of  
Lahori gate

1. **DISTRICT** : Central Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Lal Qila)  
(Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : SO 812 (E) dated 31.07.2002
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : On the east side of the Lahori Gate, it is a vaulted arcade 70.10m in length and 8.23m in width. In the center, there is an octagonal court of 9.15m diameter with an open roof for light and air. It was having painted decoration on plaster.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





1. **DISTRICT :** Central Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION :** Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY :** Delhi (Lal Qila)  
(Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** SO-812 (E)  
dated 31.07.2002
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT :** Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION :** Delhi  
**BUS STATION :** Delhi

5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** The baoli consists of an octagonal shaft 6.50m in diameter and 14.27m deep with an adjoining tank measuring 6.10m x 6.10m. In the north and west there are flight of steps with arched apartments at either side.

6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES**

: It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.

7. **OWNERSHIP**

: Government

8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?**

: No

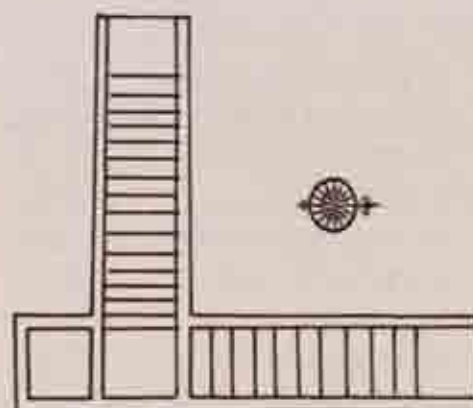
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL**

: Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi

10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY**

: (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi*,

*Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



SKETCH PLAN



1. **DISTRICT** : Central Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Lal Qila)  
(Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : SO 812 (E) dated 31.07.2002
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Red Fort is an irregular octagon on plan. A moat runs around the imposing red sandstone rampart pierced with lofty gateways (for details see page 3).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

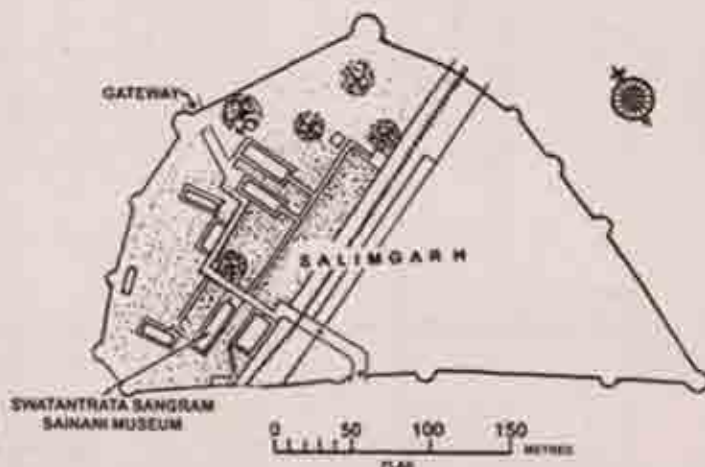






## SALIMGARH FORT COMPRISING THE MAIN GATE ON NORTH, ANCIENT STRUCTURE NEAR THE MAIN GATE AND THE ENTIRE FORTIFICATION WALL (BELA ROAD)

1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Tis Hazari
2. **LOCALITY** : Bela Road  
(Lat. 28°29' N; Long. 77°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : SO 989 (E)  
dated 11.09.2002
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi



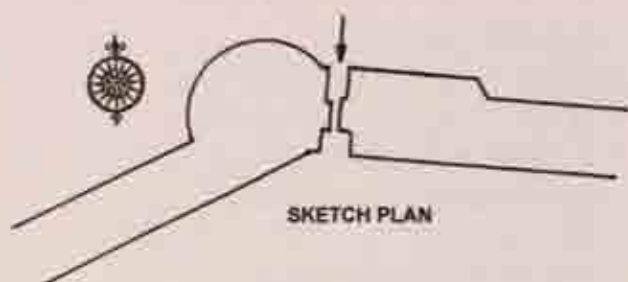
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The fort which stands to the northeast of Red Fort was built in A.D. 1546 by Islam Shah Sur (A.D. 1545-54) also known as Salim Shah, son and successor of Sher Shah to defend the attack of Emperor Hymayun. Salimgarh is roughly triangular on plan and has thick rubble-built ramparts and circular bastions. In later Mughal times, the fort was used chiefly for the purpose of prison. After First War of Independence, British have built several buildings including barracks inside the fort to keep artillery and the freedom fighters as prisoners. Two barracks where officials of Indian National Army were kept prisoners and put to trial in 1945, now have been converted into Swatantrata Sangram Sangrahalaya in 1995 by the Archaeological Survey of India. The galleries display materials related to Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauz). Other barracks house the excavated finds. A small scale excavations carried out in 1994-95 in the Salimgarh brought to light evidences of occupation at the site from about 900 B.C. to the early historical times and after a gap the site was re-occupied during the medieval period and continued to the present times (for details see page 3).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is located on the northeast of the Red Fort on an island close to the west bank of river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Indian Archaeology 1994-95, A Review*; (2) J.A. Page et al (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (3) Ratish Nanda et al (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (4) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).





## 152(1) SALIMGARH FORT : GATEWAY (LAL QILA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Central Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Daryaganj
2. **LOCALITY** : Delhi (Lal Qila)  
(Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : SO 812 (E)  
dated 11.09.2002
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : On the north wall of Salimgarh, a gateway was built by Bahadur Shah II. It is made of brick masonry with red stone veneer used in arch and jambs sparingly.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It lies on the west bank of the river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi, Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage : A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).



1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Tis Hazari
2. **LOCALITY** : Ansari Road, Darya Ganj  
(Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : SO 990 (E)  
dated 11.09.2002
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi



5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Shahjahan's original city wall built of stone and mud mortar in A.D. 1650, was destroyed by heavy rains. Construction of new solid masonry wall took seven years to complete at a cost of four lakhs. It was interspersed by twenty-seven towers, each about 9.14m high. At various points of the city wall have massive gates and smaller posterns. In A.D. 1803, after the occupation of Delhi by the British troops, the city walls were considerably improved and strengthened. The original round towers were enlarged and altered into angular bastions, guns were mounted on them for security of the city. All round the city wall, except towards the river side, a 6m wide ditch was constructed. New wall on the river side was added in A.D. 1811 by Emperor Akbar Shah. Large portion of the wall and some gates suffered much damage during the First War of Independence in A.D. 1857. Out of fourteen gates of the city, only five have survived. Some portion of the city wall can be seen in Kashmiri Gate area and south of Daryaganj.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated on the west of river Yamuna.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government.
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J.A. Page *et al* (ed.), *Zafar Hasan's Monuments of Delhi. Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others* (reprint, New Delhi 1997); (2) Ratish Nanda *et al* (ed.), *Delhi The Built Heritage: A Listing*, Vol. 1, INTACH (New Delhi 1999) and (3) Y.D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, New Delhi 1982).

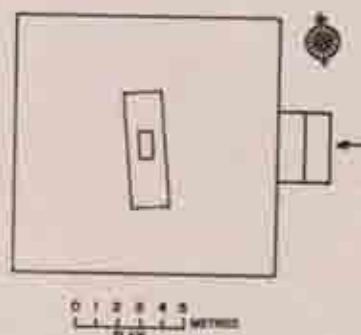




# MAZAR OF SHAIKH MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ZAUQ (DARYA GANJ)

1. **DISTRICT** : North Delhi;  
**TEHSIL / SUB-DIVISION** : Tis Hazari
2. **LOCALITY** : Ansari Road, Darya Ganj  
(Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : SO 990 (E) dated 11.09.2002
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi  
**RAILWAY STATION** : Delhi  
**BUS STATION** : Delhi

87960



5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The poet laureate of the court of Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Jafar was born in A.D. 1789. He was the son of Shaikh Muhammad Ramja-an ex-soldier in the employment of Nawab Lutf Ali Khan. He studied in Delhi and had his early education. After the departure of Shah Nasir for Deccan, he became the poetic teacher of the heirappant. He was given the title of Khaqani-e-Hind. Zauq appeared to be quite fed up with the pride and insulation of the court when he said "what a pity that the accomplished should go about distracted in this way! I pity you O perfection! I perfectly pity you!" When Diwan Chamanlal, Madar-ul-Maham wanted to take him to Hyderabad, the love of gallies of Delhi prevailed over him and he did not go to Hyderabad and said "*Kaun jaye Zauq Dilli ki gallian Chhodh ke*". Zauq was a pious soul who immensely loved Delhi. He died on October 17, 1854 and was buried in 'Kallu-ka-Takia', which formed a part of Nabi Karim graveyard. Due to rapid urbanization, the area was occupied by residential houses and graves were dislodged. The Archaeological Survey of India took over the possession the land where the grave was situated and restored it. The grave is a simple marble structure on a raised platform of red sandstone within a small enclosure.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Mazar is situated at the northern foot of the Raisina hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Delhi Circle, Delhi
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Basiruddin Ahmad, *Waqayat-ul-Darul Huqumat-e-Dehli*, (Agra 1919) and (2) Muhammad Sadiq, *History of Urdu Literature* (London 1964).







